

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 268.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.
PUBLICATION FUND.

THE Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association have, from its commencement, felt that, besides the obstacles which habit and interest oppose to the accomplishment of their great object, their work must be continually impeded by the atmosphere of opinion which is created in society by the prevalent tone of our general literature. Our children read at school almost all history, viewed from a standing-point which takes for granted the truth of the principle upon which the alliance between Church and State is based. Our young people become familiarized with the same spirit in most of their subsequent reading; and even persons of maturer years, who, for recreation or improvement, pay occasional visits to the fields of literature, meet there, in almost every imaginable guise, sentiments which disparage the main principle of our Association, and throw a glare of notorious lustre over that arrangement by which the institutions of Christ are made to assume a predominant political character. It thus happens that most of the pleasures yielded to the intelligent and the studious, in the indulgence of their literary tastes, are associated with what we regard as a false principle, and tend to foster partialities and prejudices, greatly inimical to the success of that enterprise which the Anti-state-church Association was formed to prosecute.

It must be obvious, that to meet and do battle with this insidious evil by the mere enunciation of an abstract principle, however true and important and divine, or by controversial and argumentative tracts and treatises, however able and convincing, is to encounter it at great disadvantage. Hence, men in the pursuit of any important but novel object, demanding for its adoption a radical change in public opinion, have almost uniformly seen and acted upon the policy of availing themselves, to as large an extent as possible, of the more indirect, but not less potent, influences of the public press. History, biography, philosophy, fiction, and poetry, have been made to contribute towards the formation of a public sentiment and feeling in favour of the desired change, and experience has largely justified, in such cases, the use of these remoter but effective means.

The Executive Committee have long had in view the extreme desirableness of extending their labours in this direction, and of gradually creating a literature pervaded by the main principles recognised by Nonconformists. They believe that a rich mine of illustration lies buried in the history of the past, which needs only to be brought out in order to furnish reading as suitable for their special object as it would be attractive to all classes. No truth, they think, would shed a more vivid or interesting light upon the leading facts of our national history, or our religious biography, than that which asserts the essentially and exclusively spiritual character of Christ's kingdom and institutions; and they believe that, by a skillful use of the abounding materials, which require only to be worked in order to proportioned success, they may gradually but surely breathe into the reading of schools, families, and individuals, not otherwise to be reached, sentiments in harmony with their object, and produce a susceptibility to impression, from the direct and more controversial methods which it behoves them to employ.

After much and anxious deliberation, therefore, the Committee have resolved to pursue the end they have in view, by a much freer and more various use of the public press than they have hitherto been able to make. They have engaged the services of an experienced and competent Editor, whose whole time will be devoted to the superintendence of this department of their enterprise. They intend to avail themselves of the highest literary talent they are able to command; and, without relaxing in the least their more direct and controversial efforts, they propose, in addition, to bring out, at a cheap rate, under some general title, a series of popular works adapted for the school, the cottage, the drawing-room, and the study, which shall be pervaded and characterised by the spirit of that principle, to the fullest realization of which the labours of the Committee are directed.

Such a project, if well executed, may be fairly expected, not merely to pay itself, but to yield some additional resources to the Association; but it cannot be started with spirit without the outlay of considerable capital, and this the present funds of the Association will not admit of. The Committee have, therefore, resolved to raise £2,000, to be appropriated exclusively to the carrying out of this plan; and for this purpose to apply to their friends, in all parts of the country, for as liberal donations as they can be induced to furnish. They will thus erect, at small cost, a powerful self-sustaining machinery, and, without burdening the ordinary income of the Society, permanently enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Eagerly recommending this project to the consideration and liberality of all who cherish the principles which they are labouring to advance, the Committee beg to solicit such donations towards the proposed special fund as they may deem proportionate to the importance of such an undertaking.

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS,

EDWARD MIALI,

4, CRESCENT, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON,
Dec. 23, 1850.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED, OR PROMISED.

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Morley, Esq., London (one of ten)...	100	0	0
William Edwards, Esq., Denmark-hill	100	0	0
An Anti-state-churchman, London	100	0	0
James Watts, Esq., Manchester	100	0	0
John Crossley and Sons, Halifax	100	0	0
Thomas Roberts, Esq., Manchester	20	0	0
George Hadfield, Esq., Manchester	20	0	0
William Armitage, Esq., Manchester	10	10	0
John Epps, Esq., M.D., London	10	0	0
E. S. Robinson, Esq., Bristol	10	0	0
E. C. Rawlins, Esq., Liverpool	10	0	0
H. R. Ellington, Esq., London	10	0	0
J. Y. Powell, Esq., Peckham	10	0	0
Cleeve W. Hooper, Esq., Highbury	5	5	0
J. Fildes, Esq., Manchester	5	0	0
C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., London	5	0	0
E. Swaine, Esq., London	5	0	0
R. S. Ashton, Esq., Darwen	5	0	0
Edward Miall, Esq., Holloway	5	0	0
T. Russell, Esq., Edinburgh	5	0	0
Peter Wilson, Esq., Edinburgh	5	0	0
Mrs. Brewin, Camberwell	5	0	0
The Misses Buxton, Denmark-hill	4	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Richardson Brothers, Edinburgh	3	3	0
J. E. Nelson, Esq., Manchester	2	2	0
Mr. Philip Crellin, London	2	2	0
Travers Buxton, Esq., Denmark-hill	2	0	0
William Bickham, Esq., Manchester	2	0	0
Miss Brewin, Camberwell	2	0	0
Lieut.-General Wemyss, Edinburgh	1	10	0
Rev. W. Robinson, Kettering	1	1	0
Chas. Jones, Esq., Denmark-hill	1	1	0
J. F. Bontems, Esq., Hemel Hempstead	1	0	0
S. Grundy, Esq., Luton	1	0	0
D. Macallan, Esq., Aberdeen	1	0	0
Wm. Somerville, Esq., Edinburgh	1	0	0
J. A. Fullarton, Esq., Edinburgh	1	0	0
Robert Caldwell, Esq., Edinburgh	1	0	0
James Marshall, Esq., Edinburgh	1	0	0
Mr. Wm. Smith, Margate	1	0	0
Mr. Thos. Tinsdale, Rochdale	1	0	0

* It is requested that communications may be addressed to the Secretary at the Office, and that remittances be made payable to the Treasurer.

EDUCATION.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

I. The Brighton School was founded in January, 1849, to provide an education which should combine the excellent methods of existing institutions with others peculiar to itself. One feature which distinguishes it, perhaps, from every other school in the kingdom, is the Professorial system of lecturing to the higher Classes, in contradistinction to what may be termed the Tutorial system. Great reliance is placed in the power of moral suasion and kindness, and in the effect of sympathy with the Pupils throughout their varied pursuits. The system is liberal in its extent; the Pupils are trained to think, their memories duly exercised, and their minds strengthened. The aim is not simply to accomplish much, but to do well what is undertaken.

II. The unusual success, and continued increase of the Brighton School, may be adduced to show that such an Institution was a demand of the age, and every effort will be made to render it still more worthy of parental patronage.

III. Every Pupil is under the personal care of the Director, who is ever watchful to observe the intellectual progress of each, to encourage and inculcate that which is virtuous and gentlemanly, to promote the bodily health of those who are committed to his charge, and to make them feel happy.

IV. The Lecturers and Masters have been selected with a view to their being permanently retained in connexion with the School. The Director has secured the services of Gentlemen whom he believes to be altogether qualified for the respective positions which they occupy.

V. The Courses of Instruction comprise,—Biblical Lectures; Reading; English Grammar, History, Literature, and Composition; Latin and Greek Classics, History, and Composition; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Astronomy; French, German, and Italian; Geography; Natural History; Chemistry; Book-keeping; Model and Figure Drawing; Perspective; Singing; &c., &c.

VI. Several Gentlemen of great learning and abilities have kindly engaged to act as Examiners. At the close of every half-year, and in some cases oftener, they test the proficiency of each Pupil, and the methods of instruction. The Examination Papers and Reports are printed for the satisfaction of parents and Friends. A quarterly Report of progress and conduct is also furnished by the Director.

VII. Great attention has been given to meet the inclinations and promote the enjoyment of the Pupils during the hours of recreation, both in and out of doors, and to encourage whatever will ensure their health, happiness, and general good. In addition to the gymnasium and play-ground, a large field has been engaged for the more athletic exercises, and the Pupils are expected to learn swimming. An extensive library is provided, and facilities are offered for mechanical pursuits, practical chemistry, modelling, and similar engagements of an entertaining and useful character. Thus the Pupils are taught to be habitually active, to work well, to play well, and to do all things heartily.

VIII. The Domestic arrangements are upon an extended and most liberal scale. The Class-rooms and Dormitories are large and airy. Each Class is taught in a separate room. Every Pupil has a separate bed.

IX. Pupils are received between the ages of eight and seventeen; above seventeen a special arrangement must be made.

X. The terms are, for Pupils from eight to ten years of age, £50 per annum; and from ten to seventeen, £60. These terms include books, school requisites, washing, sea-bathing, pewrent, &c., &c., in order to avoid any extra charge.

XI. Private Pupils are boarded by one of the Lecturers at his own house, but receive their instruction at the School. Inclusive terms, £100.

XII. A detailed Prospectus, with list of References, will be forwarded on application to the Director.

ROBERT WINTER, JUN., Director.

44, 45, 46, 47, Grand Parade, Brighton,
Dec. 10, 1850.

THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

THE ensuing Session will commence on Tuesday, January 14th, 1851. The Classes will be formed, and the Lectures and Studies commenced, on Wednesday, the 15th. It is desirable that all arrangements for the admission of new Pupils be completed by Monday, 13th January.

13th Dec., 1850.

ROBERT WINTER, JUN., Director.

44, 45, 46, 47, Grand Parade, Brighton.

TUITION.

TWO SISTERS, Members of a Nonconforming Church, are desirous of forming fresh engagements in families residing in the same town. The one as Nursery Governess—Music and English, with rudiments of Drawing. Salary £20 per annum. The elder, to children from eight upwards, whose plan comprises, French, Music, Drawing, Chalking, and Flower Painting, with English in all its branches. Salary £20 per annum. Both Sisters disengaged at Lady-day. Highly satisfactory references given and required. Address B. V., West Cottage, Oxford.

THE MONTHLY

CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

Now ready, No. 1.

CONTENTS:—

1. A RETROSPECT.
 2. PURITANISM, NONCONFORMITY, AND DISSENT.
 3. HUMAN NATURE—ITS RELIGIOUS ELEMENT.
 4. A SABBATH MEDITATION.
 5. THE "BARDS OF THE BIBLE."
 6. ESSAYS AND POEMS OF T. T. LYNCH.
 7. THE WORKING CLASSES—LEGAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THEIR PROSPERITY.
 8. NELLY'S EDUCATION; OR, THE TWO SCHOOLS. A Tale for the Young.
- POETRY:—JANUARY VERSES.—THE RAPIDITY OF TIME.
- APHORISMS.—Original and Selected; Notices of Books; Intelligence; New Works and New Editions, &c., &c., &c.

Price Sixpence.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK, Glasgow: J. BATHURST; and all Booksellers in town and country.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES,

King-street, Leicester.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, continue to receive a limited number of Boarders. The advantages enjoyed by their Pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training. The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure rather than a task.

TERMS, THIRTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

The present vacation will terminate on the 27th of January.

References:—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Murrell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers, Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford, Rev. G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe, and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-ahoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

PRIMROSE-HILL HOUSE SCHOOL,

NEAR COVENTRY.

THE above SCHOOL was founded in 1848, with the view of putting in practice the following ideas or principles.

That good habits and right moral feeling and action are the most essential elements in the formation of character, and should form the basis of all Education.

That a course of study more extensive in its range, and more practical and natural in its arrangement and application, was demanded by the increased intelligence of the present age.

That in all cases, before a pupil enters upon the study of Foreign Languages, he should be well acquainted with his own.

That there can be no moral influence where there is not love and confidence; hence, punishments and appeals to fear should be avoided, a sense of moral obligation excited and nurtured, and government based upon mutual justice, a free concession of natural rights, and paternal Christian intercourse.

Every facility is afforded for a thorough investigation of the merits of the School, by personal inspection or otherwise.—Full Prospectuses, with references, may be had by applying to Mr. WYLLIE, the Conductor.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX.

Established Forty-two Years.

CONDUCTED BY MR. M. THOMSON, of Glas-

gow University. The system comprises the Classics, French, and the usual branches of an English education. Premises and grounds particularly extensive; situation admirably salubrious; and plans of education such as to promote sound and accurate knowledge. The pupils are instructed in the essential doctrines of revealed truth, and earnest endeavours are made to establish their influence on the heart. Domestic comforts under the immediate attention of Mrs. Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first quality, and unlimited. French, music, and drawing, by professionals.

Terms (washing included), 25 to 30 guineas. Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Judge Telford, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. J. Young.

Conveyances seven times a-day, to and from Southgate, at reduced fares.

The Term commences on the 15th of January.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

MR. FRANKLIN has a few vacancies for

Boarders. His pupils are taught Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, with great care; while especial attention is given to the more ordinary acquirements of Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and History. Mr. Franklin is assisted by gentlemen of great ability in their several departments; and in all the arrangements made for the accommodation, enjoyment, or improvement of his pupils, regard is had to the cultivation of such tastes and habits as it may be supposed Christian parents would desire for their children.

The Terms are Forty Guineas a year—and for any who may enter the school when above fifteen years of age, Sixty Guineas.

References may be made to R. Harris, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Noble, Danett's-hall; and S. Stone, Esq., Town Clerk, Leicester; to J. Mellor, Esq., Recorder of Warwick, Endaleigh-street, London; and to the Rev. A. Pope, Leamington.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. FREDERICK EWEN respectfully announces the RE-OPENING of his SCHOOL on Friday, the 24th inst.

Terms and references on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Depository, 60, Paternoster-row.

I.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS REGISTER and ALMANACK for 1851. In cloth, price Fourpence. The Committee, encouraged by the increasing sale of the Class Register, have improved it by binding it in cloth covers, by ruling the lines closer, and by printing the dates at the head of the columns. The Diary will also have the Lessons for repeating, and the Subjects for the day printed for each Sunday.

II.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CLASS REGISTER, ALMANACK, and DIARY, for 1851. Half-bound, 1s. 6d.; imp cloth, 1s. 4d.

III.
SCRIPTURE LESSONS for 1851. Arranged by the Committee of the Sunday-school Union, 2s. per 100.

IV.
THE UNION MAGAZINE, for TEACHERS. Containing Essays—Reviews of Books—Scripture Illustrations—Letters from Teachers and others—Intelligence of Sunday-school Operations in this Country and throughout the World, &c.

V.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE, for TEACHERS, for 1850. In cloth, price 1s. 6d.

VI.
THE BIBLE CLASS MAGAZINE, a Religious Miscellany, designed especially for the Senior Scholars and Junior Teachers in our Schools, with the rising Youth in our Congregations.

VII.
NOTES on the SCRIPTURAL LESSONS for 1851, for Sunday-school Teachers, and published a month in advance throughout the year. Monthly, price One Penny.

VIII.
SCRIPTURE TEXTS for ELEMENTARY CLASSES for every Sunday Morning and Afternoon in the Month. Very large print. Monthly, price One Penny.

IX.
THE BIBLE CLASS MAGAZINE for 1850. Volume III., in cloth, price 1s. 6d. Cloth Cases for Binding the above Magazine, price 4d. each.

X.
NOTES on the SCRIPTURE LESSONS for 1850. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

XI.
A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, with their Meanings. Price 3d., bound in cloth, 6d.

XII.
THE JUVENILE HARMONIST; being a Collection of Tunes and Pieces for Children; arranged for two Trebles and a Bass. By THOMAS CLARK. A new neat pocket edition; cloth, 1s.

XIII.
THE INFANT SCHOLAR'S HYMN-BOOK. Containing Eighty-Four Hymns. Price 10s. per 100.

XIV.
COPLEY'S SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY. Containing all the Names mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. Demy 8vo, cloth, 5s.

XV.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL: a Prize Essay. In Three Parts. By LOUISA DAVIDS. Part I. A General View of Sunday-schools.—Part 2. On the Formation and Management of Sunday-schools.—Part 3. On the Conduct of Classes, and Directions to Junior Teachers. Third edition. In demy 12mo, cloth, price 4s.

XVI.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SENIOR CLASS: a Prize Essay. By J. A. COOPER. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

XVII.
EAP MUSIC FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND CONGREGATIONS. INSTRUCTION in VOCAL MUSIC, adapted as an Introduction to "The Union Tune-Book;" with numerous Exercises, Musical Tables, &c. Limp cloth, price 9d.

XVIII.
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL'S OWN TUNE-BOOK. A NEW POCKET EDITION OF THE UNION TUNE-BOOK. Treble Part only, containing 371 Tunes. Cloth, 1s.; cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 4d.

XIX.
THE UNION TUNE-BOOK; a new Pocket Edition, containing 371 Tunes, Treble and Bass only. Bound in cloth, 2s.; half-bound calf, 2s. 6d.

XX.
THE UNION TUNE-BOOK; a new Pocket Edition, containing 371 Tunes, arranged for Four Voices. By THOMAS CLARK, &c. Cloth, 3s.; half-bound calf, 3s. 6d.

XXI.
THE UNION HYMN-BOOK for SCHOLARS, containing 291 Hymns and Tunes, arranged for Four Voices. Bound in cloth, 3s.; half-bound calf, 3s. 6d.

XXII.
THE JUVENILE HARMONIST: Large Paper; being a Collection of Tunes and Pieces for Children, arranged for Two Trebles and a Bass. By THOMAS CLARK. Cloth, 2s.

XXIII.
THE UNION TUNE-BOOK, containing 371 Psalm and Hymn Tunes, suitable for Sunday-schools and Congregations. Arranged for Four Voices. By THOMAS CLARK. Cloth, 3s.; with Supplement, 6s.; half-bound, 6s.; with Supplement, 7s.

XXIV.
THE UNION TUNE-BOOK, containing 371 Psalm and Hymn Tunes, suitable for Sunday-schools and Congregations. Arranged for Four Voices. By THOMAS CLARK. Large paper, with words, cloth, 10s.; half-bound calf, 11s.

XXV.
A SUPPLEMENT to the UNION TUNE-BOOK: a Selection from the "Union Harmonist." Arranged by THOMAS CLARK. Price 1s.

CLASS-READING and SPELLING-BOOKS, CATECHISMS, HYMN-BOOKS. BOOKS and LESSONS for INFANT CLASSES. READING and SPELLING-BOOKS for ADULTS and RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

SCRIPTURE TICKETS for EARLY ATTENDANCE. PICTURE REWARD TICKETS. SCRIPTURE MAPS and ATLAS. REWARD BOOKS, and BOOKS for CIRCULATING LIBRARIES in SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, Selected and Approved by the COMMITTEE; and every other Requisite for Sunday-schools.

* Catalogues may be had at the Depository, 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, price 12s. 6d.,

SPINAL CURVATURE; ITS THEORY, ITS CURE. Illustrated by cases and coloured plates. By GEORGE N. EPPS, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, &c. &c. SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; and BAILLIÈRE, 219, Regent-street.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for spinal curvature, more generally known and more frequently acted upon. It is a clear and well-written book."—*Journal of Health and Disease*, January 1st, 1850.

"The book is perfectly intelligible, and is likely to interest all who may be seeking information on the subject."—*Globe*, January 17th, 1850.

"We would recommend a perusal of the work to all those afflicted with mal-formation of the spine. They will have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion for themselves."—*Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal*.

"No one can carefully peruse this volume without being struck by the lucid and decided tone which pervades it. Mr. George N. Epps shows that the treatment of which he is the advocate is superior to all other modes in this one point; namely, that it does not distress the patient or exhaust the powers."—*Nonconformist*, January 23rd, 1850.

"A new work has just issued from the press, bearing the above imposing title, from the pen of Mr. George N. Epps, of Audley-square, Surgeon to the Institution for the Treatment of Spinal Curvature, founded by the late Dr. Harrison. The cases conducted to a happy issue (judging by the plates), are calculated to excite amazement and justify a hope that the system, applied with sufficient ability and experience, would completely eradicate those dreadful deformities so prevalent in England."—*Bucks Herald*, January 26th, 1850.

"It is well calculated to excite our reverence for the works of Creation, and for the power which man is granted over them, as any work of natural history. It will be valuable to the profession and instructive to the general reader."—*Economist*, January 26th.

"Here are seen bodies with the spine exceedingly bent gradually brought round to the perpendicular state, and in case 21, the sufferer's heel turns completely into her neck, and with her left hand she is holding her right foot behind. This case is, perhaps, the most extraordinary that was ever known. The history of the cure is given in a journal, and two plates presented, which exhibit her almost perfect. She is subsequently married, and becomes the mother of a little family, to the duties of which she is able to attend with comfort. We commend the book as a remarkably interesting exhibition of the power of medical skill to mitigate the miseries of human nature."—*British Banner*, February 20th, 1850.

"The description which is given of the anatomy of the spine, and of the parts relative thereto, illustrated as it is by many coloured engravings, is well calculated to convey much useful information on the subject, and it is hoped thus held out and confirmed by the numerous cases recorded in this volume should be realized. Mr. Epps will have merited by his labours a civic crown."—*Brighton Gazette*, February 14th.

"The work is certainly a boon to parties afflicted with this dreadful disease, and may be perused with advantage by the general practitioner."—*Windsor and Eton Express*, February 3rd, 1850.

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS, By Dr. LAURIE.

Fifth Edition, 8vo, bound in cloth, price 12s.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. Freed of all technicalities, and especially adapted to the use of Clergymen and private families.

8mo, bound in cloth, price 5s.

AN EPITOME OF THE SAME; intended to serve as a guide to those who are desirous of commencing the Homœopathic treatment in family practice, giving very accurate directions for the dose of each remedy; and an article on the Characteristic Symptoms of all the remedies, to serve as a guide for their selection in treatment.

8vo, bound in cloth, price 16s.

ELEMENTS OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF PHYSIC. A Text-book for the Practitioner or Student.

8vo, strongly bound, price 12s.

JAHR'S POCKET DICTIONARY, CONCORDANCE, and REPERTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE. Translated from the German of Jahr, by HENRIEL; with the addition of a complete Glossary and Index (under English names); and other additions, enlargements, &c. &c., by Dr. LAURIE.

Foolscap 8vo, price 6s.

THE PARENT'S GUIDE; a Treatise on the Method of Rearing Children from their Earliest Infancy; comprising the essential branches of moral and physical Education. To which are attached, Plain Directions for the Homœopathic Treatment of Affections incidental to Childhood.

ALSO, STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS, Various New Editions, Just Published.

18mo, bound, price 4s.

JAHR'S EPITOME OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE. By Drs. CURTIS and LILLIE.

Post 8vo, bound, price 8s.

A NEW HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACOPOEIA and POSOLOGY. By JAHR, BUCHNER, GRUNER, HEMPEL, and others. New English Edition.

18mo, bound, price 8s.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY, containing simple Rules for the management and treatment of all domestic animals, &c. &c. New Edition.

London: JAMES LEATH, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Any of these books forwarded, free of all cost or carriage, upon the remittance of the quoted price.

HOMŒOPATHIC, MEDICAL, and ACCESSORY PREPARATIONS, are manufactured in every variety, at LEATH'S Homœopathic Operative Pharmacy, 9, Vere-street, and St. Paul's Churchyard.

The scrupulous care observed in the manufacture is guaranteed by the following testimonial:—

"The medicines which the author is in the habit of using are prepared at Leath's Homœopathic Operative Pharmacy, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, where a Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist is in constant attendance. From having tested the efficacy of these remedies in general practice, the author feels that he can safely recommend them to the highest confidence of the public."—*Dr. Laurie's Domestic Medicine*, 5th Edition. Just published.

Single Tubes of any Medicines, 91. each; post free, 1s.

The most perfect cases for the table or pocket, according to the following scale:—A case containing:—

6 bottles	7s. 6d.	44 bottles	35s.
12 "	12s.	54 "	42s.
18 "	18s.	84 "	55s.
24 "	24s.	104 "	65s.
30 "	28s.	209 "	105s.

The best and cheapest assortment of the following valuable external remedies:—ARNICA, CALENDULA, and RHEU TOXICODENDRON.

Goods carefully packed for post or railway, or for transmarine passages.

The Trade, Shippers, Emigrants, and Veterinary Surgeons, supplied on the most liberal terms.

LEATH'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, 1s. 4d. per lb.; CHOCOLATE, 2s. per lb.; FARINACEOUS FOOD, 1s. 6d. per lb.; DENTIFRICE, POMADE, JUJUBES, &c. &c., are universally approved of.

FREE OF CARRIAGE TO ALL PARTS.

A SERIES OF THIRTEEN SCRIPTURAL PRINTS, illustrative of the Life and Actions of our Saviour. 12s. the set coloured. A list on application.

DEAN and SON, 35, Threadneedle-street, would recommend to those making CHRISTMAS PRESENTS or NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS their NEW 2s. 6d. Books, being well suited for such purposes, as they are tastily bound in fancy cloth, with gilt edges, sides, and backs.

SILVER BLOSSOMS; to produce Golden Fruit: 8 pages of Illustrations, 2s. 6d. fancy cloth, gilt sides, back, and edges. By the Author of "Spring Flowers and Summer Blossoms."

CHRISTMAS BERRIES; for the Young and Good: 8 pages of Illustrations, red cloth, gilt, 2s. 6d. By the same Author.

WHICH IS BEST? Being Stories about the Five Senses, and the Five Divisions of the Globe. 14 pages of Illustrations, gilt, 2s. 6d.

TALES OF SPRING FLOWERS AND SUMMER BLOSSOMS, for the Young and Good. 12 pages of Illustrations, 2s. 6d.

"Full of pure thoughts and pretty stories in prose and verse."—*Douglas Jerrold*.

SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY. By the Rev. J. YOUNG, M.A. 28 Engravings, and 8 pages of Illustrations, 2s. 6d. gilt.

PLEASANT TALES for LITTLE PEOPLE. With above 80 Illustrations; 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges, sides, and back.

OF MISS CORNER'S various AUTHENTIC HISTORIES, universally acknowledged by the Press as a real acquisition to the literature of the Young, the following are well suited for PRESENTS:—

THE FIRST HISTORY OF ENGLAND that should be placed in the hands of a Child. By Miss CORNER. 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges, sides, and back, 24 pages of plates.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND and WALES, with Five Plates, a Map, and a Chronological Table. 4s. bound in red cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, with Three Plates and a Map. 3s. bound in light green cloth, gilt design on side, &c.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND. Plates, Map, and Chronological Table. 3s. in dark green cloth, gilt design on side, &c.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, with Three Historical Plates and a Map. 3s. bound in blue cloth, gilt design on side, &c.

CORNER'S HISTORY OF SPAIN and PORTUGAL, with three Plates and a Map. 3s. in fancy cloth, lettered sides and back.

Will be ready on 5th of January, price 3s. 6d. with a Map,

CORNER'S HISTORY OF GREECE, from accepted Modern English and Foreign Authorities: as Grote, Thirlwall, Smith's Antiquities, &c. &c. Questions attached to each chapter.

A prospectus of Miss Corner's Histories may be obtained, post free, on application to the Publishers, and Booksellers supplied with the same for distribution.

London: THOMAS DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; and, by order, of all Booksellers.

SPECIMEN.

CIRCULATION, THIRTY THOUSANDS!

Published Monthly, price One Halfpenny, or 3s. 6d. per 100, **THE APPEAL; a Magazine for the People.**

This periodical is designed exclusively for the Unconverted. It is especially intended to furnish a variety in the mode of appeal to the people on religious topics. It has been spoken of in the highest terms by ministers and others of all denominations. Its present large circulation, after a very brief existence, and with comparatively very little advertising, proves its acceptance with all classes of Christians. It is, besides its other peculiarities, one of the cheapest, if not THE CHEAPEST, of the periodicals of the day.

The Editors have received great numbers of testimonials to the excellence and usefulness of the periodical. The only ones they have room for are the following:—

The Rev. G. W. Conder, Belgrave Chapel, Leeds. Author of "Lectures to Working men on Christianity."

"I have seen the various numbers of 'The Appeal' with much pleasure. It is most true to its name. By its means any earnest Christian may find a way to do good, and to preach powerful sermon. I cannot help hoping much from its agency, and rejoice in its wide circulation. Its cheapness, its Catholicity, its common sense, and, above all, its simple earnestness, are recommendations not easily surpassed; and I most cordially commend it to all who have faith in such means of spreading the blessings of the gospel."

The Rev. S. G. Green, B.A. Author of *Mr. John Cassell's Prize Essay on "The Working Classes."*

"I have regarded 'The Appeal,' from its commencement, as admirably adapted to the masses of our unconverted countrymen; and have been especially pleased to see that, while its chief concern is for their spiritual welfare, it recognises, in a manly, Christian style, their social and political rights. Of late I have been accustomed to introduce the numbers of 'The Appeal' in loan and gratuitous tract distribution, and have always found them more eagerly read and better understood than almost any other tracts. The members of Christian churches generally would find it a most economical and effectual means of usefulness, to purchase and circulate copies of this little periodical."

The January Number has been made peculiarly for distribution as a New Year's Tract. Congregations or Sunday Schools can have it in any number, not less than 250, with their name printed on the cover. Orders to be sent to Mr. BENJAMIN L. GREEN, Paternoster-row, London, not later than the 7th of January.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., ARTHUR HALL and Co., BENJAMIN L. GREEN; Leeds: JOHN HEATON. May be had by order of any Bookseller.

VALUABLE GIFT BOOK.

Just published, cloth lettered, price 2s. 6d.,

THE LAST ENEMY and the SURE DEFENCE. By W. LEASK, Minister of Esher-street Chapel, Kennington.

"The man who has discoursed so ably on 'The Footsteps of Messiah,' and 'The Great Redemption,' has a peculiar claim to be heard when speaking on the important topics in the volume before us."—*Christian Times*.

"In the solemn and difficult work of touching and moving the conscience, he wields a potent arm. Wealthy Christians, who long for the safety and happiness of the thoughtless and wayward, should circulate this little work by hundreds."—*Palladium*.

"Of the importance of the subject discussed in this volume, nothing need be said, since it is that in which every soul of man has an interest."—*British Banner*.

London: GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 268.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

Address to the Readers	1	Postscript	9
ECCLIESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—		POLITICAL:—	
Unfetter the Bible	1	Summary	10
Pretensions of the Russian		A Look Forward	10
Pontiff	2	Free-trade in Knowledge—	
The Anti-state-church		A Fair Field for Literature	11
Movement	2	Foreign and Colonial News	12
The Papal Hierarchy in		Law, Police, and Assize	
England	2	Intelligence	13
Religious Intelligence	6	Literature	14
Death of the Rev. A. Wells		Court, Official, & Personal	
Correspondence	6	News	15
Diplomatic Correspondence		Births, Marriages, & Deaths	16
on the Assault on Haynau	7	Money Market and Com-	
Threatened Strike on London		mercial Intelligence	16
& North-Western Railway	7	The Gazette	16
The Elections	8	Markets	17
Extraordinary Story about		Advertisements	17
the Jesuits in Exeter....	8		

ADDRESS TO THE READERS.

ANOTHER year gone! another volume, the *eleventh*, of the *Nonconformist* commenced! another call upon us to return thanks to our friends, and to renew our pledges of fidelity to our principles!

And we do thank our readers with all our heart. Seldom, perhaps, if ever, has journalist been favoured with a more satisfactory circle of subscribers than are we. Steady, considerate, and forbearing, they encourage honesty, they reward independence. That all of them, at all times, and on all subjects, should think with us it would be folly to anticipate. We know they do not—for oftentimes they tell us so. And yet seldom, indeed, are we troubled by a single exclamation of impatience, and, when opposed, are commonly opposed in a manner which at once yields and claims respect. Considering that we are in the habit of expressing our sentiments as decidedly and unmistakably as we hold them, we regard such treatment as highly indulgent. It is a compliment to us, we hope, we can justly appreciate. Kind readers, accept our best thanks!

He who takes charge of the helm, even of so small a bark as ours, cannot be true to his course, in all weathers, without encountering some heavy seas. Such has been our lot during the past year. In the early part of it, it blew a hurricane from an unexpected quarter—but the storm, though violent, did not last long—and the spray which it dashed over us, served but to make us sport. The anti-Papal excitement has caused us more anxiety, and the swell which it has left behind it is formidable enough to try the sea-worthiness of the tightest craft. We are happy in being able to report, that, as yet, we have suffered in nothing which we cannot easily repair. We have not been driven from our course—we have not lost our reckoning—we have scarcely parted with rope, spar, or canvas. We did, it is true, cast a wistful glance at the driving clouds, every now and then, and wish for a moderation of the gale. We had no fear of what might betide us—but our post was not a comfortable one. The worst is now over—the fury of the storm has abated—and, inasmuch as we are where we think we ought to be, we hope we can look back with good humour on the two or three drenchings which we caught, and, having cast aside our "dreadnought" as no longer necessary, can resume our duty with a pleasant countenance.

We open another volume of the *Nonconformist* to-day. Let our past conduct be our pledge for the future. We love our principles—love them

all the better for the solicitudes which faithful adherence to them occasionally costs us. We cannot forsake them, without leaving behind us our fondest affections—our present experience and future hope of happiness. We should be miserable if conscience could justly accuse us of being untrue—and, at present, we know not the temptation which could prevail on us to forfeit the respect of our readers. Sensible, however, of the insufficiency of all merely human guarantees for integrity, we humbly look up to the Source of strength, and ask to be kept. Eventful times seemingly await us—times that will test us all, and show what stuff our souls are made of. May we and every one of our readers pass through them in a manner which shall do honour to our professions!

Once more, we offer heartiest thanks—once more we wish our readers "a happy new year"—and now, having rendered our obeisance where it is due, we resume our occupation as cheerfully, as hopefully, as earnestly, as ever.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

UNFETTER THE BIBLE!

THE English people have pronounced against the Papal bull, more spontaneously, more unanimously, more vehemently, than they ever did before against any aggression, real or imaginary, upon their rights; we accept the fact as one pregnant with a promise. The Pope has been thought to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to British Protestantism, and, with a shout which has made the welkin ring again, the gauntlet has been picked up. The pretensions of Rome are to be resisted, inch by inch. Hundreds upon hundreds of public meetings have resolved upon it. Our Protestant blood is up—shame betide waverers! Loyalty, patriotism, liberty, religion, are said to unite in summoning us afoot. Their summons has been heard and responded to, and the question now occurs, "What is to be done?"

Respecting some proposals there is a difference of opinion, and, in attempting to carry such into effect, there must, of necessity, be a division of strength. Others, even if we could all agree in adopting them, can touch Popery only in the body, but could not reach its spirit. One suggestion, however, has been made, which appears to carry with it every conceivable recommendation. Apt in itself, it may unite all parties, whilst it asks a compromise of none. It is to "unfetter the Bible."

"The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," says Chillingworth. True! and whatever may be thought of the lawfulness of employing other weapons against Popery, all, we suppose, are agreed in this, that the Holy Scriptures constitute the best. Give them free circulation, and make them the ultimate appeal, and Papal principles wax faint before them. Those deadly weeds of priestcraft which choke men's liberty, and poison men's souls, wither in the full beams of divine truth. Light—light is the proper agent by which to overcome darkness—light in its original purity and power. Hence, all Popery, foreign and indigenous, has decried the free use of the Bible—dreads it as most fatal to its arrogant pretensions. If we believe this—and we all profess to do so—if we care for Protestantism—and the nation has declared that it will not part with it—if we would defeat the ambitious designs of Popery, as most people have sought to do by addressing the Queen—then we shall stand forth, one and all, and demand of the Legislature, that the Bible be instantly released from its shackles. To print it in England is, at present, the exclusive privilege of one patentee, and of two Universities. Enterprise in providing a sufficient, an abundant supply of the Bread of Life is effectually prevented. The best weapon of Protestantism is made artificially scarce—and monopoly comes in aid of Popery. If we allow this any longer to be, if the excitement of

the times cannot distinctly articulate the words, "Give us a free Bible," and cannot put emphasis enough into them to make reluctant ministers recognise the necessity of granting the request, why, then, much noise has been made to very little purpose.

We may lop off leaves and flowers without seriously injuring the tree. We may forbid territorial titles to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics without destroying or damaging their influence. If we would kill, we must aim at the root—and one of the most effectual methods of striking at the root will be to enfranchise the Bible. All other methods may do some harm, even if, in the main, they do good. The abolition of the Bible-printing monopoly can do good *only*—and it will do good in many more ways than one. It cannot be regarded by Roman Catholics as savouring of persecution, whilst it will be a blessed boon to Protestants. It will not irritate Ireland, whilst it will greatly strengthen England. It will serve not merely for the present time, but for all time to come. A thousand-fold more efficient as a remedy than any statute that can be framed, or any political arrangement that statesmanship can devise, it will help on religion as much as it guards Protestantism, and be an equal benefit to all Protestant sects, however widely differing in doctrine or in polity.

"Unfetter the Bible!" As to do this would be the aptest deed for the emergency, so it is one in which all parties could most cordially unite. Churchmen and Dissenter, Trinitarian and Unitarian, Presbyterian and Plymouth Brother, Millenarian and Quaker—all could join hands in this movement, without the remotest fear of compromising their principles. And it is, perhaps, the only practical effort at resistance of Popery in which they could so unite. Clergy and laity may be perfectly at one here—politician and saint. Why, no Government, not even a Whig Government, we should think, could have the face to refuse this demand, at such a time as this, if it were fairly urged upon them. A short petition to this effect, from every Protestant congregation of worshippers, would cost but little to each—but it would be at once the easiest and the best evidence that could be offered to Roman Catholic Europe, that the recent excitement had its source in the religious sentiments of the English people.

"Unfetter the Bible!" It is no great thing to attempt. The opposing interests are not very strong. Argument against it there is none—everything which wore the semblance of one has been already disposed of by experiment in Scotland. The monopoly can plead nothing but law in its favour—right it cannot pretend to have. It is a relic of usurpation, and a very barbarous one. It is an exception to our free-trade policy, and it is a most unjustifiable one. Its evil consequences are incalculable—and those to whom it is a pecuniary benefit are few enough to be counted by units. The maintenance of it can be of very little importance to the government—and not many members of Parliament, in either House, would care, after what has occurred, to show fight in its favour. Here, then, is a powerful remedy, which may be had for a mere request—a keen and well-proved weapon hanging within reach. Is our Protestantism true enough to its own pretensions and character to make it, whether as a weapon or a remedy, forthwith available?

We respectfully call upon those of our contemporaries who classed us with Cardinal Wiseman's allies, because we would not invoke the law against him—we challenge those who pronounce us "one-ideal," because we could not give in to their idea—we invoke those who believed us to have under-estimated the danger, and who regarded our desire to push on the separation of Church and State as out of joint with the times—we ask our religious journals, the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Advertiser*, and all of that stamp—we entreat friends and foes to say, at once, whether the abolition of the Bible printing monopoly will or will not be likely to strengthen the hands of Protestantism, and whether, if they think it would, they will or will not do their part towards securing it? What does

the *Patriot* say to this proposal? What, the *British Banner*? What, the *Christian Times*? What, the *Watchman*? What, the *Wesleyan Times*? What, the *Record*? Here is a measure we can all agree in agitating. Here are means by which, without obtruding our differences one upon another, we can all serve our common Protestantism. Will our contemporaries join with us in urging that this unspeakable benefit be secured to the country out of the excitement which they have laboured so zealously to promote? We put the question, not tauntingly, but seriously—and we wait their reply with sanguine expectation. If we can all agree in this, perhaps there is another practical measure in demanding which most of us may unite. But plainly, our first duty is, if we have any fear whatever for our country's Protestantism, to "unfetter the Bible."

PRETENSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PONTIFF.

AFTER the long discussions, attacks, and rejoinders relative to the Roman Catholic question, which have almost exclusively occupied the English press for some time past, we may reasonably suppose the public to be in full possession of the case taken in every point of view. As the question is as old, much older than the Reformation, there could be no novelty in the facts adduced, and none in the conclusions drawn from them; nor can we, in the nineteenth century, claim the merit of discovering that the action of a Church whose constant aim has been the acquirement of temporal authority by means of its spiritual influence, is dangerous to the best interests of a political and social community from the moment such a Church obtains a fraction of power to carry out its object.

The fear of such a catastrophe occurring in this country has aroused an extraordinary expression of the feeling which appears to pervade all classes; not the least—to judge from the tone of certain journals—those who, but a short time since, spared neither argument nor calumny to ruin the cause of Rome, when a population rose unanimously to shake off the yoke of priestly government—an unfortunate people, doomed by the force of Europe to bear alone the burden against which all Europe revolts.

The Papacy has no power in England, and cannot have. On the continent, it either accepts the revolutions of time, as in France, or meanly grasps at the shadow of what it once possessed, by subervieny to the will of despotic monarchs. The boasted unity exists no longer in the Church, and no stone of this once stately edifice remains which does not exhibit the signs of decay.

But in anticipating the destruction of the Papacy as a political power, we may ask, what other evil is likely to take its place? for evils are hydra-headed, and the battle is not gained by the fall of one of them. The most cursory observation is sufficient to convince us that Protestantism gains nothing of the territory lost to Catholicism. We are thoroughly upon our guard against the pretensions of Papal Rome; but if the mere phantom of the material claims of a church exercising a spiritual power in its decline are of importance to excite our fears, some attention may be due to the claim of spiritual sway on the part of another church, upheld by no despicable material force, and guided by no ordinary political sagacity, numbering amongst its professors no small portion of the human race, and ready to practise the most cruel persecution to advance its conquests. The pretensions of the Russian Greek Church are put forth with no less pertinacity than those of Rome; and we disregard the warning, which, however, nearly concerns the well-being of every European State. The Russian Emperor and Pontiff has clearly and officially explained his views and projects, in a manner which needs no comment. Can we refuse attention to the programme of the Czar, the patron of order in Europe, who, especially for the last three or four years, has assumed a mission to combat everywhere the cause of liberty in the name of religion? Count Teletski, in his late work, cites from a memoir presented by one of his ministers to the Emperor of Russia. We copy a single extract:—

"Happily, a Sovereign occupies the throne of Russia in whom the thought of Russia is incarnate.

"Russia, the country of faith, will not want faith in the decisive moment, nor be terrified at the grandeur of her destiny, nor shrink from the mission imposed upon her.

"And when has this mission seemed clearer or more evident? It may be said that God writes it in characters of fire upon the blackness of the tempestuous sky. The West declines—the Europe of Charlemagne as well as that of the treaties of 1815—the Papacy, Catholicism, and Protestantism—faith long lost and reason reduced to absurdity;—all are undermined, all ready to perish in a general conflagration; and when, above the immense wreck, we see rising, as a holy arch, this immense Empire, who can doubt longer of its mission? Is it for us, its children, to become sceptical or pusillanimous?"

Such phrases as these, and the religious tone of the Czar's later manifestoes, are calculated to prepare us for a more formal communication of his views. The following extracts are from a paper bearing an official character, signed by a Russian

diplomatist, and recently published in a French review:—

"It is the creed of modern society, that the State, as such, has no religion. This is the great novelty of the revolutionary period, contrary to all ancient precedent: a State without sanction superior to that of man—a State without a soul! Even amongst Pagans the State was a religious institution; but the new doctrine, rendering it a mere matter of police, is indeed denial of Christian truth.

"It was the error of the Church of Rome, that in opposition of the words of Christ, it assumed a temporal sovereignty. The truly impious and sacrilegious duel between the Emperors and the Popes, prolonged throughout the middle ages, wounded to death even the principle of authority in the West. The Greek Church shares in the strength of Russia, instead of the weakness of Greece, professedly the depository of religious truth. She is ambitious because Russia is powerful; but this ambition leaves the peculiar character, or rather disposition, of the Greek Church, to seek support from the temporal power, and to render it even greater service than she derives from it. She only is orthodox; the schism proceeded from Rome, yet all that remains of Christianity in Europe is attached to the Romish Church, and this column is shaken at its base. The new power destined to rise over its ruins will not be Protestantism, already perishing in decrepitude.

"We must bear in mind as great a difference exists between Protestantism and the orthodox Church as between human and divine. Equally distinct is the idea of the Romish Church. Rome has not denied, but confiscated the tradition for its own purpose, and this usurpation provoked the Protestant revolt. The Reformation was an outburst of Christian spirit too long suppressed. Rome had for centuries interposed between the Universal Church and the kingdoms of the West; but the chieftains of reform, instead of laying their complaint before legitimate authority, constituted themselves judges in their own cause, and introduced a principle anti-Christian in its essence, carrying the germs of revolution and incessant war.

"A new Charlemagne offers the Pope a great material force, and desires nothing in return. He comes, and the pride and ambition of the Greek Church, or rather of the Emperor, whom she acknowledges at once as Cæsar and St. Peter. He comes to end this schism by pardoning and protecting the Papacy. The true Pope is the Czar; the Pope of Rome cannot continue within his circle of fire, and the orthodox Church opens wide her arms, and proffers re-union and assistance.

"Let the faithful recall the visit of Nicholas to Rome in 1846, and the emotion of the crowd when, after such long absence, the Emperor passed to worship at the tombs of the Apostles. He was not prostrate alone—Russia prostrated herself in him. Let us hope she did not pray in vain before the holy relics."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

CARLISLE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city was held on the evening of the 17th ult., in the Lecture Room of the Athenæum, for the purpose of hearing addresses on Church Establishments from the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, and J. Kingsley, Esq., of London—a deputation of the British Anti-state-church Association. The audience numbered between three and four hundred. The room, however, would doubtless have been crowded, but for the plan adopted of charging 6s., 3s., and 1s. for admission at the door. Besides the deputation, there were present the Rev. Messrs. Hind, Rowe, and Osborn, and Mr. George Porter, Mr. Whitridge, &c. —Abridged from the *Carlisle Journal*.

LEEDS.—The first two of a series of winter meetings in connexion with the Leeds Committee of the Anti-state-church Association, were held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 17th and 18th. The former was held in the Baptist Chapel, Farsley, J. Marshall, Esq., occupying the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. W. Conder and Mr. William Heaton, of Leeds; and by the Rev. J. Foster and Mr. P. Hainsworth, of Farsley. The second meeting was held in the Independent Chapel, Holbeck; the Rev. G. H. Morgan occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Brewer and B. Shakespeare, and by Mr. William Heaton. It is hoped that the meetings, of which these are the first, and which are intended to be held in all the villages in the Leeds district, will be the means of spreading the principles of the association amongst a large class of the population, amongst whom little has yet been done to disseminate them.

APPROACHING MEETINGS.—The Committee of the Anti-state-church Association are preparing for a resumption of public meetings immediately at the close of the Christmas holidays. On the 7th inst. Mr. Kingsley is to attend a meeting at Romford, and on the 10th, Mr. Foster and the Secretary one at Gravesend; on the 14th Mr. Burnet and Mr. Kingsley will be present at a *soirée* at Northampton. A *soirée* is also to take place at the Horns, at Kennington, on the 22d, and an East London aggregate meeting at the Stepney Schools, on the 27th. At Bedford, Hitchin, Merton, and other places, meetings are also to be held. In February—Birmingham, Manchester, and other midland towns, and a portion of the West of England, are to be agitated. Mr. Clayden is at present canvassing for subscriptions in Northumberland and Cumberland.

TO A CHURCH REFORMER.

Alcides, sweating, sweeps an open byre,
The brutes still free to enter and bemire.
Alas! Alcides, that thy task is one
That brings thee level with Dame Partington!

Dec., 1850.

Nogo,

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CONGREGATIONALISTS AND BAPTISTS IN LEEDS.

(Abridged from the *Leeds Mercury*.)

A public meeting of the Congregationalists and Baptists of Leeds was held in the East Parade chapel, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of expressing their sentiments on the recent act of the Pope. Amongst the ministers and gentlemen present were noticed the Rev. W. Hudswell, Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., Rev. G. W. Conder, and the Rev. J. H. Morgan, Independents; Rev. A. M. Stalker, and Rev. R. Brewer, Baptists; Messrs. Edward Baines, John Clapham, Peter Willans, John Peele Clapham, J. Y. Knight, John Wade, W. Heaton, Henry Rawson, T. W. George, J. Anderson, J. Jowitt, jun., John Whitehead, John Wales Smith, W. Bruce, T. Morgan, J. C. Knight, A. Ritchie, S. Barbour, S. Topham, G. Heaps, &c., &c.

On the motion of Mr. J. P. CLAPHAM, seconded by Mr. J. Y. KNIGHT, Edward Baines, Esq., was unanimously, and amidst applause, called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, read several passages of, and commented upon, the Papal letter, and illustrated its arrogant spirit, by allusions to the Inquisition, the exterminating wars, and the Bartholomew massacre. He then proceeded:—When such things have been done by a church which calls itself both infallible and unchangeable, and when, at this moment, not even a particle of religious liberty is allowed in Rome itself, I cannot say the extension of the Roman Catholic religion in this country would be wholly free from danger to our civil liberties [hear, hear]. But whilst truth compels me to notice these things, truth also compels me to add, that the civil danger from Catholicism is very small in this country, so long as the Government and the people are Protestant. Moreover, I firmly believe that many, if not most, of the English Catholics see the wickedness of persecution, notwithstanding that it has been so long practised by a church which they consider infallible. How they can retain their religion while they admit the malpractices of the Popes and of the Church in this and other respects, I cannot explain. Still I would rather admit the anomaly, than believe the English Catholics guilty of approving of them [hear, hear]. If, then, the practical danger to our civil liberties is small, we should not be justified in restraining the Catholics by pains and penalties, because of the intolerant character of that religion where it is in power. We may and ought to regard the religion with deep and solemn disapprobation on that account; but it is not necessary for our safety, and therefore it would not be consistent with our principles as friends of religious liberty, to impose restrictions on the Catholics [applause]. The great danger, then, seems to me not to be a political but a religious danger [hear, hear]. It is beyond all doubt that there is a combination among the foreign and domestic enemies of Protestantism to push the advancement of the Roman Catholic religion in England. For this purpose they have made prodigious efforts and sacrifices; no expenditure is spared; they resort to the very highest and very lowest agencies—to the imposing authority of the Roman Pontiff, to the presence of a Cardinal of the Roman Empire in our metropolis, to the appointment of a splendid hierarchy, to an ecclesiastical organization intended to cover the whole kingdom, to the raising of funds in Catholic countries for sending Romish missionaries to England, to the establishment of monastic institutions, and (according to the advice of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, the Romish priest) to the training of servant girls to enter Protestant families with the view of bringing over the children to Catholicism [hear]. What, under these circumstances, is our own duty? We are Protestant Dissenters; and I hope we shall never forget either that attachment to religious liberty and New Testament authority that makes us Dissenters, or that sacred attachment to essential religious truth that makes us Protestants. Claiming religious liberty ourselves, we will never deny it to others [applause]. We will be tolerant even to the intolerant. The view of most of those with whom I am acquainted is, that, much and loyally as we are attached to our Queen, we cannot on this occasion address her Majesty, because we do not recognise her ecclesiastical character as the head of the Established Church [hear, hear, and applause].

Neither can we ask from Parliament any measure in the slightest degree restricting the civil rights or religious liberties of the Roman Catholics. Our reliance, then, is upon the truth, and upon the God of truth. But we, as his servants, have a work to do. It is our duty, I conceive, to put forth our utmost exertions in exposing the errors and dangers of Popery—to inculcate that the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the statute-book of Christians—to maintain the important truth that the Lord Jesus Christ is the sole head of the Church—thoroughly to instruct the young in the grand yet simple verities of the gospel—to offer fervent and special prayer for the outpouring of the spirit of truth—and to make increased, self-denying, and persevering efforts for the advancement of pure Christianity in the world [applause]. I have now the duty to discharge of reading to you the whole series of resolutions to be proposed at this meeting. The sub-committee appointed to make preliminary arrangements, thought it better that this should be done in order that you might thoroughly understand what was to be brought before them.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER was the first speaker. He said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, the resolution which I have to propose is the following:—

That this meeting, regarding the recent measure of the Pope as indicative of a hope entertained by the Romish Church that the people of this country are increasingly favourable to its principles and claims, declares its unwavering attachment to the principles of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and its conviction that the system of Romanism is one of dangerous error and gross superstition, and is unfavourable to freedom of conscience, the civil liberty of nations, the circulation of the word of God, and the spread of Christ's kingdom in the world.

I can perceive that the same impulse has moved more than one of us who are to take part in the proceedings of to-night—a desire of saying nothing which has not been carefully weighed before—a desire of not giving utterance to any sentiments which might be open to misapprehension, and which might not be reflected on with pleasure hereafter. I take the liberty of stating at the very commencement of these proceedings that I have felt considerable apprehension about this meeting on many grounds. It is known to those gentlemen who met to take the initiative steps that I advocated another course than that we are now pursuing. I was extremely anxious if possible to avoid any addition to the excitement which has been prevailing for the past few weeks [hear, hear]; and should have been glad if we could have adopted some mode of making our Protestant voices heard without fanning the flame which in many towns has been raging with a fierceness which betokens that it has been fed with some other fuel than a simple zeal for the truth [hear, hear]. I hope, however, that we may still do this; and that at this meeting we shall comport ourselves as those who are neither maddened by bigoted hate, nor overcome by a fear which makes us lose our calm faith in God, for that trust in something less than God which will surely end in our utter dismay [hear, hear, and applause]. It is with this confidence in the Dissenters of Leeds, that they will be found true to their principles, that they will speak about the matter as men who know in what they believe, and have faith in the power of truth, that they will eschew intolerance in themselves as much as in others, that they will show neither indifference to the evils which menace the cause of truth, nor ungovernable zeal in its behalf; that they will be sensible of the delicate position in which they stand amidst prevailing excitement, on the one hand as the main advocates of religious liberty, and on the other as amongst the most strenuous if not the only consistent advocates of the simple spirituality of its kingdom. It is with this confidence in you, my friends, that I have consented to attend and take part in a meeting which I had still rather had not been held; and to speak to a resolution which, be it remembered, is only the half of what we have to say about the matter [hear, hear]. I should wish it to be distinctly understood, Sir, that I move this resolution because I believe it will be followed by the others. I would not at this time or in this way, in view of the many demonstrations of popular rage, say even this about Popery, without coupling it with the resolutions that are to follow; nor would I, on the other hand, come forward with the religious liberty cry just now, without adding this much to let the Romish Church know, that at the same time I believe it to be all that my resolution states. Unless I did both I would rather say nothing at all, and just go on quietly promulgating that truth which, whether preached antagonistically or not, is subversive of all that Rome seeks to attain [hear, hear, and applause]. Now, Sir, for a word or two about my resolution. It affirms first—"that the meeting regards the recent measure of the Pope as indicative of a hope entertained by the Romish Church, that the people of this country are increasingly favourable to its principles and its claims." Some among us are thinking that it indicates a deal more than this, and fancy that after casting his spiritual eye over the million of heretic souls in England, and heaving over them a deep ecclesiastical sigh from the right cavity of his heart, he has turned his secular eye to Whitehall and Westminster, to Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and Osborne House, and from the left cavity has heaved a temporal sigh [hear, hear, and laughter]—that as the chair of St. Peter has become rather worm-eaten at Rome, it might do it good to bring it to a more bracing climate, and have it re-gilded at Messrs. Mortimer and Storr's, in Regent-street [laughter]—and that, like Alexander, having extirpated and extinguished heretics at home, he is weeping to do the same blessed thing in a land where heretics comparatively are as "plentiful as blackberries" [hear, hear]. It is very evident that he has some vigorous spirits about him, urged on, it may be, by a pure zeal, who are beginning to take a brighter view of things here. It is easy to see how such a hope may have been fostered. They may very easily have misinterpreted a simple act of justice into an act of pure love, and have fancied that in removing civil disabilities we have intended a positive invitation to the throne and the conscience of England. Things secular and sacred are so blended in their minds that they forget the essential distinction between them that is cherished in ours. And then, as the Pope looks at England through the medium of the Established Church, and has narrowly watched what has been going on there, one can acquit him of the charge of very egregious folly in hoping for some advance of his wishes in that direction [loud cries of "Hear, hear."]. He has been busily employed in receiving penitents from it into his fatherly arms [hear, hear]. He sees, too, that having such an ecclesiastical arrangement recognised in this country, he shall not have to create one, but simply to take all that ready-made framework, and substitute himself instead of the Queen as the Church's head, and some Bishop of Parnassus or Pandemonium for the Archbishop of Canterbury; and by such a *hocus pocus*, with a wave of his crook, the thing is done [laughter and applause]. But, Sir, if the Romish Church has such a hope, ought we to cherish any corresponding fear? Though I cannot rejoice in much of the present demonstration—I believe it would have been more cheering had it been less violent—yet I do rejoice in the assurance even it affords of a sufficiently strong Protestant feeling to rid me of alarm [hear, and applause]. England falling into the arms of the Pope! England taking her million Bibles and saying, Please take them away and lock them up—or suffering the precious thing to be taken from her but with her life! England taking her conscience—that very conscience which has given civil freedom to the Romanists—and saying, dictate to it, rule it, take God's place over it! England, with its intelligence, and with its common sense, and with its strong religious life, tamely submitting itself to be blindfolded and shorn in the lap of this Delilah, and then handed to the Philistines to grind in an ecclesiastical mill! [laughter.] England, that will not suffer one of its merchants to be unjustly treated in

a foreign state without exploding its powder and threatening its shot! which will not suffer its flag to be spit at or spoken evil of without resenting the insult! That England bearing the yoke of a foreign prince, and that prince a priest: and turning aside from spanning the earth with electric wires, and leaving its tunnels in mocking height above the streams, to watch childish processions, and count beads, and kiss a Pope's toe! [much laughter.] Impossible. Priestism at home must have done deadly work among us ere that can come to pass; and insidiously though she works, and noiselessly, I cannot suppress something like an ironical laugh when I see men trembling before such a picture as a reality [hear, hear]. (With some few further remarks Mr. Conder moved the resolution.)

JOHN OLAPHAM, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, he claimed the privilege, and also felt it a duty, after having appeared in the town of Leeds as the friend of civil and religious liberty now for half a century, to come forward and state his full approbation of every sentiment contained in this resolution [hear, hear]. He had known Popery for sixty years, and from all he knew of it—and he had closely watched its progress and its actings—he was fully satisfied that it is a great enemy to the truth of Christ, a great enemy to the liberty of the nation, and that, wherever it has obtained, the baneful effects of its influence are evident to every one. But he would call upon all those who, with himself in this town, had, in former years, been engaged in fighting the battles of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, in order to obtain for them a release from all civil disabilities—often exposing themselves to insult, to scorn, and even to bodily danger—he would call upon them to co-operate in maintaining still the right of the Roman Catholic to the enjoyment of full toleration in the profession of his religion [hear, hear, and applause]. And he trusted that no Protestant Dissenter would ever disgrace himself by asserting or maintaining the necessity of passing any penal statute against the Roman Catholics, for "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual, mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Let them maintain their principles and standing as Christians and as Protestant Dissenters; let them hold out their sentiments before the nations of the present day, and let them thus show that they are worthy to be called descendants of those men who counted not their lives dear to them that they might serve God, and who left their homes and all the comforts of life, rather than sacrifice their consciences to the priesthood [hear, hear].

The Rev. A. M. STALKER (Baptist) moved, in an argumentative and forcible speech, the next resolution:—

That this meeting records its strong attachment to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and equality for which Nonconformists have been struggling for the past three centuries, and whilst conscientiously objecting to all Papistical and Episcopal claims, declares its conviction that every religious body ought to have the right of choosing and appointing its own officers without let or hindrance on the part of the State, and would therefore strongly deprecate any re-enactment of laws imposing civil penalties upon Roman Catholics on account of their religion, and all interference by the State, either by grants of money, or otherwise, in matters of religion.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUDSWELL seconded the resolution.

The Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., moved the third resolution:—

That this meeting declares its belief that the only reasonable, Christian, and successful mode of opposing the Ecclesiastical claims and the secular aims of the Romish Church is by proclaiming the truth in love; and disavows all sympathy with the manifestations of an intolerant and persecuting spirit, and considers that one of the best safeguards of religion, at this and all times, is in its entire freedom from all alliance with secular power, and from all human authority in matters of faith and practice.

He said:—A public meeting provides an opportunity for the Congregationalists of this town to avoid being confounded on the one hand with those who would use the implements of fear and cowardice—not to say bigotry and persecution, in resisting the wishes of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and on the other with those who are indifferent to the dangers that surround the citadel of our common faith. We desire to steer our course between those who would intreat the Parliament or her Majesty to re-impose the civil disabilities which once disgraced our statute-book, and those on the other who are blind to the essential elements of the gigantic system of opinions and institutions called the Roman Catholic religion [hear, hear]. While all that dignifies the British constitution, and makes it the envy and admiration of the world, is an offspring of our numerous struggles with ecclesiastical oppression [applause], we must be opposed to "the ecclesiastical claims and secular aims of the Romish Church," for they are abhorrent to every element of our own faith and practice, and we cannot exist without opposing them [hear, hear]. Every act of unrestrained worship, every exercise of private judgment, is such an opposition; we cannot say, every man to his neighbour or his brother, "Know the Lord"—we cannot peruse God's word for ourselves nor endeavour to seize its spirit—without rebellion against the absolute claims of Rome. Every emotion of joy in our own ordinances—the power of our faith—the luxury of usefulness—the cry of penitence—the bliss of pardon—the hope full of immortality—are all blows that we strike at the system [hear, hear]. Our Sunday-schools, our Protestant Reformation Societies, our whole denominational existence, is a loud protest against the pretensions of the Romish Church to be the catholic Church—of the Romish priesthood to be sole interpreters of the Book of God [applause]. We are bound by all the laws of courtesy to individuals to allow that the ecclesiastical claims that have been recently put forward are strictly spiritual, that their object simply is to come and, in the pure exercise of unalloyed, benignant, and undisguised paternity, welcome us to their bosom: that when we are called upon, on pain of eternal damnation, to submit ourselves to the Catholic Church, 'tis merely the expression of their unfeigned interest in our spiritual welfare. We are bound to believe that masses are said, that prayers are offered for our conversion to God and his Church, and that no temporal jurisdiction is aimed at in the recent extension of its hierarchy. Whether

implicit credence should be given to the sincerity of the system, is another question [hear, hear]. Quite true that Romanism is not complete without diocesan episcopacy; that, from the year 1688, the English nation has been revolving around an eccentric orbit; that the appointment in that year of four vicars apostolic, and their continuance to the year 1850, have been most palling things to the hearts of their Holinesses innumerable. I quite agree with my friend, Mr. Stalker, that the appointment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is no greater act of illegality than the appointment of four vicars apostolic of the Holy See in the year 1688, or their duplication in the year 1840. I am ready to acknowledge that every principle of importance and of jurisdiction that is involved in the present encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church, was involved in the previous steps to which reference has been made. But it is the growth of Papistical principles, sufficient to have warranted this step, that gives the alarm [hear, hear]. We have not the remotest fear that Catholicism will ever be acknowledged as the ruling religious power in this great nation, that its bishops will sit in our House of Lords, or that the prisons of the State will be open for its victims. But it has a secular power of its own, when it spreads among a people, that transcends the force of Parliament or of armies [hear, hear]. My conviction is, that the secular power of the Church of Rome has in most instances been wielded, not because senates have decreed or sovereigns been pleased to allow, but because the people have been spell-bound [loud cries of "Hear, hear."]. Catholicism is not a mere system of opinions, but a net-work of institutions, and a colossal contrivance, manufactured out of the worst corruptions of our nature, for the propagation of its opinions and the aggrandisement of its power [applause]. It knows how to touch the springs of social life, by introducing between man and wife that subtle influence that robs home of its confidence and love of its freedom. It has adopted espionage, subterfuge, mask, among its well-known laws of dissemination. And it cares little for the sword of the State, when it can wield the one which superstition has forged and policy sharpened; it can tamper with and disgrace the name of justice—rob the venerable aspect of law of all its power and truth [hear, hear]. It has possessed—wherever its institutions have prevailed—independently of civil enactment, state patronage, or recognised spiritual authority—a vast influence over the State, a law mightier than common law, a unity and force that has borne down opposition, and subdued its enemies rather by mutiny than conquest [hear, hear, and applause]. As Balaam knew and acted on the real secret of cursing the sons of Israel, by presenting temptations to their lusts which they were unable to resist, so has Romanism sought to command the nations by blessing them with oily speeches and a silken voice, and cursing them by its hold upon the superstitions and corruptions of human nature. The history of its social and political progress has been the history of a lie. There is some danger of our being deceived into the belief that Romanism seeks the same kind of secular influences as that which is enjoyed by the English Church. But the two things essentially differ. State-church principle in England is the Church at the feet of the State, both its victim and its creature. State-church principle in Romanism is the State at the back of the Church, doing its bidding and being its cat's-paw [hear, hear]. The wealth of the State that is entrusted to the English is represented, and in some measure compensated for, by the authority which the Queen, as representative of the majority of her people, exerts over the doctrines that are taught—the dignitaries that are to teach them. The Roman Catholic Church will receive from the State as much money as it can, but never for the expenditure of one sixpence will it give any account but a receipt [hear, hear]. Award me all the honours you please, it exclaims, but do not expect that I shall bow at your feet to receive them. If Catholicism is ever to possess secular power in our country, it will not be because she is to occupy the throne or the nation the relation which the present Establishment does, but by a Power that is mightier than that of gold or swords, preferment or constables [hear, hear, and applause]. How are we to oppose the ecclesiastical claims and secular arms of the Romish Church? Surely not by preventing their free use of their own spiritual privileges. We will not approach the Parliament and request that the statutes of prebendary or provisors should be put in force against them. We will not show them that we think armies could do what arguments must fail to effect. We will not make them into martyrs, rouse the indignant sympathy of the millions who love the down-trodden, and fan the flame of their frenzy. We will not make the grand mistake of showing our ignorance as to the true residence of their strength. We will not bind the strong man with withes, and expect that he will slumber on for ever; we must shear his locks and keep them shorn. As Congregationalists we are now doing this work—we are, by the simple proclamation of what we believe to be true, fore-arming our fellow-subjects against the dangerous vocabulary of Romanism [hear, hear]. The Papist speaks of faith. But he means by it servile and undoubting submission to the *ipse dixit* of a priest. We will "speak the truth in love," and strive to inspire that hearty confidence in the God of the Bible which can lay the axe at the root of slavish mental subjection [hear, hear]. The Roman Catholic speaks of priesthood, and so do we. He means by it the condition to which some men, by the mere advantage of an external rite, can be elevated, and which constitutes them the exclusive channels of divine mercy to a guilty world. We will strive to raise all men to the condition of the true priesthood, and show them that they can without a priest offer up spiritual sacrifices by Christ Jesus [hear, hear]. There is no way that we can conceive possible of meeting the spiritual claims of Rome, or the peculiar influence that arises out of them, but by opposing them with spiritual weapons, and taking them on their own ground [hear, hear]. Therefore disdaining the intolerance that some have exhibited, and scorning the proposals that others have made, I record under the pressure of present circumstances, my unaltered conviction that the "best safeguard at this and all times for our holy religion, is in its entire freedom from all alliance with secular power upon all human authority in matters of religion" [applause].

W. HEATON, Esq., having seconded the motion, which, like the preceding, was carried *mem. con.*, The Rev. R. BREWER rose to propose a resolution. He observed that, if they had only announced sound principles, the object of the meeting had not been

lost, and though he agreed with the resolutions as far as they had gone, he wished to go a little further. If he understood the object of the meeting, it was to protest against the way in which this Papal movement had been met by certain Protestant and Evangelical denominations, and, not least of all, by some Dissenters; and with this view he had worded a resolution with the intention of bringing what had been said into one focus and give a practical bearing to their proceedings. He would, therefore, move—

That this meeting, deprecating the addresses to her Majesty advocating measures of severity towards our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, recommends the forming of a committee of gentlemen to watch the operation of these petitions upon the mind of our British Government, and to take timely opportunity of presenting a memorial declarative of our belief that she should be induced by no argument whatever to interfere with the religious convictions and practices of any of her subjects.

The Rev. J. H. MORGAN seconded the resolution, observing that, though he had been opposed to the holding of the meeting, he was not now sorry that it had taken place. He thought, however, that quite enough had been said about the priestism of Rome, but too little said about the priestism of Anglicans.

The CHAIRMAN said he had privately given his opinion against the resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, but he should, nevertheless, put it to the meeting. Parliament did not meet till February, and until it was known what measures, if any, the Government intended to introduce, no action could be taken by a committee, if appointed. Under such circumstances he should not feel at liberty to act.

JOHN PERLE CLAPHAM, Esq., concurred with the views of Mr. Baines, and intimated that he could not act on such a committee.

The Rev. G. W. CONDER said at first sight he did not see much objection to the resolution, but he remembered that, after a conversation in the committee, it had been determined not to petition on one side or on the other; and, therefore, under all the circumstances, he should recommend his friend Mr. Brewer to withdraw the resolution. He might rest assured that if anything arose they would come together by mutual attraction, and, if necessary, he, for one, should find his way up Victoria-road [hear, hear, and laughter].

The Rev. R. BREWER confessed that, in withdrawing the resolution, he gave up what he considered the main point of the meeting, but after the assurance of Mr. Conder, who was a man of the right sort, he should not press it.

The meeting then separated.

THE YORKSHIRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Civil Questions Committee of the Yorkshire Baptist Association, December 20th, 1850, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved—after patient consideration of what has hitherto been advanced on the subject of the Pope's creating a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England,—

1st. That the Pope could not, as we conceive, intend to invade her Majesty the Queen's civil supremacy by the step he has taken, but to avail himself of the letter of the law to magnify to the uttermost his ecclesiastical pretensions in England. That while, therefore, Baptists yield to none in sincere loyalty to the Queen, as the first magistrate of the nation, and the representative of its dignity, they cannot, consistently, resent the Papal procedure as an insult to her civil rights and to those of Englishmen in her person.

2ndly. That while, on the other hand, they admit that the Pope might intend to place his own claims to ecclesiastical supremacy in insulting contact with those of the Queen, and while they regret that their beloved Sovereign should be the subject of such an insult, yet as Baptists have always denied the lawfulness, in a religious point of view, of the Queen's supremacy in the Church, equally with that of the Pope, they dare not, by sustaining the former against the latter, even seem to admit the one claim to be better than the other. Neither dare they defend, as a part of the British constitution, what they deem to be not a defect in it merely, but a sin against God; namely, the union of the Church with the State, of which the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Queen is the most prominent feature.

3rdly. That while they consider the Pope's ecclesiastical pretensions to be blasphemous, and Popery to be a system inconceivably degrading, demoralizing, and adverse to all the noblest rights of man, and would shudder at the thought of its reducing England to the level of Ireland, Austria, Italy, Spain, or even France, or of other countries in which it dominates, they still think that the recent Papal act will serve rather than injure the cause of Protestantism in this country.

Our statesmen and philosophizing legislators will now see the folly of caressing and aiding so rude and untractable an ally as the Church of Rome. They will learn who must be second in every debate and conflict with her. Attacks on Queen's colleges and outwittings of the Royal supremacy will dispose them to reconsider the policy even of Maynooth grants to educate political annoyance, of receiving at the Viceregal Court Papal Bishops in the full dress of a disloyal superstition, of sending embassies to Rome to be repaid by arrogant bulls, treating England as a province of the Roman See, and above all of that hitherto pet measure of the present Premier, taking Roman Catholic clergy into State-pay. What will not be feared from the assumptions of a Church if favoured with a handsome endowment, which has been incited by favours already shown to such ungrateful and absurd abuse of them? Above all, we think that nothing could have been more calculated to arouse the laity of England against the vast amount of yet more dangerous Popery within the Established Church. The Premier's letter (although rather ominously leaving untouched in it list of Puseyite errors the cardinal and worst one, that of sacramental efficacy) is a proof of this.

4thly. That we cannot think it consistent for Dissenters, and Baptists especially, to unite with the English hierarchy in attacking that of Rome, especially as the former does so by addresses to the Queen, whom we regard solely as the depository of the nation's civil force—a weapon wholly inappropriate for our use, though natural enough to Popery and establishments. Moreover, the great amount of Popery remaining in the creeds and formularies of the Anglican Church, and the awful extent to which the Papist element in it has been developed of late years—the entire "ignoring," hitherto, of Dissenters by the Anglican hierarchy—the "political power" which it has not merely "coveted," but grasped and revelled in, to the civil and social injury of Dissenters—its avaricious and self-aggrandizing engrossing of such an enormous amount of national property—its uniformly persecuting character, down to this hour, modified only, as compared with the Papal hierarchy, by the greater power of Dissenters—its repaying the aid and forbearance of Dissenters in former conflicts with Popery, by resisting as long as it was able, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and even now fencing around Municipal Corporations and the House of Commons with declarations "not to injure the Church," while none are exacted, though so much more needed, "not to injure Dissenters." Their placing twenty-six bishops and archbishops in the House of Lords, and even forbidding the right of private judgment to the Sovereign, at the penalty of her crown, by fettering that crown to their creed and formularies. These

circumstances, with so many others which might be mentioned, dispose us to witness in quietness the strife as between the rival hierarchies, and to hope that Providence designs thereby to discredit, in the eyes of the thoughtful and devout, the pretensions of both, and thus to advance the kingdom of our Lord himself.

5thly. That we think it nevertheless incumbent on Baptists and other Congregational Dissenters not to be inactive. Touching our beloved Sovereign, our loyalty may well show itself by seeking to relieve her from that false position, that ecclesiastical bondage in the garb of "supremacy," by which alone she is exposed (more than the President of the United States) to the possibility of ecclesiastical insults. While in regard to Popery, the door is, we consider, afresh opened by Providence for exposing its hideous and soul-enlaving errors, especially as those errors are revived and spread over the land by the Anglican hierarchy. It is the Popery of Oxford under the headship of the English Crown, rather than that of Rome under the supremacy of the Pope, that is England's danger. Nor ought it to be overlooked that Anglican Popery is almost exclusively sustained by the State Church system; and that but for the existence of a State hierarchy, leaning so strongly to Rome, the founding of a Romish one would either not have been thought of, or, if attempted, would have excited no more public attention than a similar procedure did in the United States of America. To us, therefore, it appears that the most formidable blow to both Anglican and Roman Popery would be the entire severance of the Church from the State. That this is the grand means to enfeeble Anglican Popery, to invigorate greatly whatever Protestantism remains in the Establishment, to give free scope to the efforts of unendowed Protestantism, and thus at once to deprive Rome of her stronghold in this country, and give her real, her religious enemies every possible advantage. The voluntary, unbribed, unfettered, efforts of those who preach "the glorious gospel of the blessed God" in its purity are the only security, under God, against the advances and triumph of the Oxford and Papal Antichrist.

WESLEYAN MEETING AT SOUTHWARK.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held in Southwark Chapel, Long-lane, for the purpose of memorializing the Queen. D. Birt, Esq., presided on the occasion. The resolutions were expressive of the "alarm and indignation" of the meeting at the late proceedings of the Pope, and concluded by the adoption of a memorial. Some of the speeches (especially those of J. Pike and W. Rendle, Esqrs.,) contained some hard hits for "the cloth," which, though disrelished on the platform, were applauded enthusiastically by the audience. Mr. Langridge, a local preacher in the circuit, by permission of the chair, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, while avowing its opposition to the principles and discipline of the Papal Church, does not regard the recent proceeding of the Pope as infringing on the rights of the Queen or Constitution, deprecates any legal interference in the matter, and sees no necessity for memorializing the Queen on the subject.

Mr. Langridge said: The memorial professed to proceed from the Southwark Society: he was a member and office-bearer in that society, and, therefore, entitled to state his opinion. In order to prevent misapprehension, it would be necessary, he supposed, to make a distinct avowal of his Protestantism; to use a vulgarism, common among Methodists, he was a Protestant to the back bone. With respect to Popery he possessed a good measure of what Burke called "the dissidence of dissent, and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion." He hated the system with the intensest hatred. He hated its intolerance—he hated its assumption: he believed it to be one of the greatest evils that ever cursed the earth. He would go a step further, and distinctly avow himself a loyal Protestant. To his fear of God he added honour of the Queen. He might have his own private opinion as to the relative merits of democracy and monarchy, but he felt it a privilege to live under the mild and peaceful rule of Victoria, and could join with the staunchest Protestant there in praying "God save the Queen." He would even go still further, and frankly confess that in the present spread of Popery there was matter for deep thought and concern. The spread of Popery might be more apparent than real, but, for all that, it was one of the most significant features of the times. What most of all confounded him was that, with an Established Church in the land, boasting us upwards of ten millions every year; a church whose high mission it was to Protestantize and evangelize the people—that with such an expensive apparatus in full operation, Popery should be at all on the ascendant. But so it was, and he must leave it to wiser men than himself to account for it; only maintaining that in the midst of the prevailing agitation, such a circumstance ought to be kept distinctly and prominently in the front ground. It was worse than idle, in his judgment, to lay any stress upon the fact, that certain names had been given to these Roman Catholic bishops, which they had not before. If he mistook not, such a license had been granted them, at least by implication, in the Act of Emancipation. He must acknowledge that some of the statements made that evening had filled him with astonishment. Every means had been employed to hold up to scorn and indignation the tenets of the Papists. If Popery were so essentially disloyal and dangerous, alike to prince and subject, how could they possibly escape from the force of the conclusion, that it was iniquitous to tolerate it at all? Looking at the whole circumstances, he (Mr. Langridge) was unable to discern the consistency of allowing Roman Catholics a place among us as an ecclesiastical body, and yet refusing them the right of developing their own system of Church government, in common with other Dissenters, so long as they kept within the limits laid down by law. He must also be permitted to say a word in reference to the proposed memorial to the Queen. It was natural to ask, What could she do for them? Did they want to assure her of their loyalty? Surely she knows that already. What would they like her to do? Did they want a bill of pains and penalties? To reimpose old restrictions, and thus to trample on the rights of conscience and private judgment? Surely not. What, then, did they require, or what did they mean, in running, like frightened children, to the Queen, crying out, "The Pope's coming?" Whatever the meeting might think, he conceived them to have little faith in their principles as Protestants if they were not prepared to trust them. It was a favourite saying with them, "Great is the truth, and it must prevail." Let them show their faith in that axiom now, and seek to expel error by the force of truth. In conclusion, Mr. Langridge remarked, that for his part he was not so much afraid of the great Pope at Rome, as of the little popes at home. The spirit of Popery had various stages in its growth. It did not reach maturity at once. When he saw a man, any man, infringing on the right of private judgment, and engaging in a system of petty persecutions on account of a manly and inde-

pendent utterance of thought, he at once took the alarm—there was the spirit of Rome—then, indeed, he could cry out, "The Pope's coming!" Or when he found men arrogating to themselves authority and importance never accorded to them by the New Testament, making the gulf between themselves and their brethren as wide as possible—there he saw the spirit of Rome—then he was led to cry out, "The Pope's coming!" Yes (said the speaker, in conclusion) let us enter the field against Popery in these directions—let us check its spirit wherever found—let the truth flash in the face of priests and people, "One is your Master"—let us take for our watchword the glorious truth enunciated by Christ, "All ye are brethren;" and disseminating these principles among us and around, depend upon it we shall soon hear the last of Papal aggression [loud applause].

EARL ST. GERMANS.

Lord St. Germans has published his reasons for having taken no part in the county or other meetings that have been held to address her Majesty. After premising that the mere substitution of territorial bishops for vicars apostolic is not in itself an infringement upon the constitution, though he admits that the manner in which it has been done is offensive, he proceeds to argue that the titles of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have been recognised in Parliament; and adds the following reasons to show that no sound distinction can be drawn between the two countries:—

The Protestant Episcopal Church was, by the Act of Union, established for ever as the United Church of England and Ireland.

The supremacy of the Queen, that is, her authority as head of the United Church, is as much part and parcel of the constitution of the Church in Ireland as it is in England. Anything which if done in England would constitute an aggression on the supremacy of the Queen, must equally constitute an aggression on it if done in Ireland.

The bishopric of Galway, created not long ago by the Pope, was to all intents and purposes, as much within the diocese of a bishop of the Established Church as the archbishopric of Westminster.

No complaint of its creation was, however, made, as being an aggression on the supremacy of the Queen or on the rights of the Church.

The law does not acknowledge the right of the Pope to create bishoprics, or to appoint bishops with territorial titles, in Ireland any more than it does in England.

Parliament, in proceeding to legislate on the subject, will, therefore, find itself in this dilemma: either it must prohibit in England that which it permits in Ireland, or it must prohibit in Ireland that which has been immemorably done in that country without let or hindrance.

By taking the former course, Parliament will destroy the unity of the Church, and thereby weaken its position in Ireland: by taking the latter, it will cause great and general discontent among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, will increase the difficulty of governing that country, and will encumber the statute-book with a law destined, like so many others, to become a dead letter.

Lord St. Germans takes the opportunity, however, to correct a misstatement which has gone abroad as to the recognition of the diocesan titles of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops by the Government. He states, that when Parliament passed the Charitable Bequests Bill, giving the Roman Catholic Prelates a seat at the board, they were not, as is generally supposed, recognised as the Archbishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Armagh, but simply as Archbishop Murray and Archbishop Crolly; and the same style has been followed by the present Government in their official dealings with the Roman Catholic Prelates: but, on the other hand, petitions signed by the Archbishop of Tuam—there being no Protestant Archbishop of that see—have been received by Parliament, after formal deliberation; so that there can be no doubt of the Parliamentary recognition of that title. The pamphlet concludes with a calm but earnest deprecation of the language used by the Premier in his celebrated letter to the Bishop of Durham.

LORD MASSARNE AND FERRARD.

This Irish nobleman has addressed a remarkable letter to the secretaries of the Ulster Protestant Association, in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting of that society. Declining to do so, on the ground that the recent act of the Pope is not aggressive, though insolent, and is by no means unparalleled, that objection to it is silenced by Government sanction of the Irish Catholic hierarchy, and that the revival of repressive laws can be the only object of agitation. The writer also says:—

"To maintain inviolate the principle of the Reformation," the first object of your society, must be the first object, also, of every true Protestant. Having been, in early years, taught to regard the Church of England, into which I was baptized, as the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty, it was with pain that I found my eyes opened of late to some practices therein contrary to the spirit of that righteous cause. I confess there are many errors besides those of the Romish Church that the Christian is now called on to protest against. The greater the age to which any human institution attains, the greater will be the faults and blemishes discernible therein. The same errors that in the fourth century crept into the Church of Rome, are now, in the fourth century of the Church of England, making their appearance in it. If the holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, out of which there is no salvation, be the company of all true believers, it is surely gathered out of every persuasion, and from every nation and language under heaven, and is necessarily in this dispensation an invisible church, I cannot, therefore, conceive how any religious sect (however numerous may be the faithful who conform to its rules) can dare arrogate to itself the term "Catholic." Yet, "Hear the Church" is now a command from Protestant pulpits—from teachers who know that it is written, "No prophecy of the scripture is of any private determination"—from teachers who know that our Lord has promised the Holy Spirit to those who ask Him, and has said, "When He, the Spirit of Truth, is come, He will guide you into all truth." Such teaching is assuredly opposed to the principles of the Reformation, and must tend to

the withholding from us of the word which was written for our learning; nor is it astonishing to see men vociferate against wafer gods, Mariolatry, &c., though they themselves make an idol of their Bible, being content with the permission to possess one, and satisfied to behold it lie unopened upon their table.

"To maintain Protestant principles hitherto enjoyed," the next object of your society, as stated in the fundamental rule sent me, I humbly conceive to militate against the principles of the Reformation, which were those of perfect civil and religious liberty. No privileges ought we to enjoy unshared by our brethren of every religious denomination.

TO THE DISSENTERS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Sun).

My good friends,—Are you too busy in the fight for our glorious Church Establishment to listen to a fireside story?

There was a certain pilgrim who journeyed alone across a great desert, wherein was no help for him against man or beast. And it came to pass, as he journeyed, that two savage beasts contended in the way. They were spent with long fighting and at the point of death; and, because they saw the end approaching, their cry was exceeding loud.

And the leopard said unto the pilgrim, "Oh pilgrim, my brother, save me from this tiger. Remember, I beseech thee, slaughtered men and ravaged folds, and aid me in this strait, for it is very sore." Then the pilgrim uplifted his staff and disabled the tiger, whom the leopard easily worried.

Moreover, the pilgrim washed the wounds of the leopard, and anointed them with oil from his cruse; and the leopard yelped much in praise of the pilgrim. But when it was now dark, and the leopard was an hungred, he made a meal of the pilgrim, with this comfortable apostrophe,—*"Thou fool, can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots; and hadst thou not known me of old?"*

My poor good-natured friends,

"Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur."

Yours, between laughing and crying,

DELTA.

MR. BENNETT AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The bishop is likely to have much more trouble than was anticipated in getting rid of the incumbent of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas. A deputation of the parishioners waited upon his lordship last week, earnestly beseeching him to reconsider the matter, and restore Mr. Bennett; but the bishop refused, even with tears, to depart from his very painful resolution. Now, however, Mr. Bennett's friends have taken another position—advised him to recall his resignation, and to defend his post to the last; the matter is, therefore, to be brought into the Ecclesiastical Court; and, from the nature of the evidence which will be brought forward, it is likely to be some years before it is finally settled, as Mr. Bennett and his friends are determined to appeal to every court open to them, should the bishop succeed in the first instance.

Several of the most eminent ecclesiastical lawyers who have been consulted on the matter, maintain that Mr. Bennett cannot be said to have resigned until he executes the formal deed required in such cases—a course which he is not likely now to adopt.

The proceedings taken by the Bishop of London are under the 3d and 4th Vict., cap. 86, sections 3 and 4, which is as follows:—

And be it enacted, that in every case of any clerk in holy orders of the united Church of England and Ireland, who may be charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal or evil report, as having offended against the said laws, it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese within which the offence is alleged, or reported to have been committed, on the application of any party complaining thereof, or if he shall think fit of his own mere motive, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to five persons, of whom one shall be his vicar-general, or an archdeacon or rural dean within the diocese, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the grounds of such charge or report. . . . That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any three of them, to examine upon oath all witnesses who shall be tendered to them for examination, as well as of any party alleging the truth of the charge or report as of the party accused, and to all witnesses whom they may deem it necessary to summon for the purpose of fully prosecuting the inquiry and ascertaining whether there be sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings. . . . And when such preliminary proceedings shall have closed, one of the commissioners shall openly and publicly declare the opinion of the majority of the commissioners present at such inquiry, whether there be sufficient grounds for further proceedings.

Should the commissioners decide that there is ground for further proceedings, the bishop may, with the consent of Mr. Bennett, pronounce sentence at once, but as Mr. Bennett will not submit to this course, the matter will have to go before the Arches Court. In the mean time, the services at St. Paul's and St. Barnabas will be performed by the curates. Both the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas were built and endowed by the Rev. Mr. Bennett, the former of which is worth £1,000 a-year, and the latter £350. It is stated that the reverend gentleman has expended upwards of £100,000 in the building and endowing the churches and schools of the districts of St. Paul and St. Barnabas.—*Sunday Times*.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATION IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.—The Bishop of London, it appears, has directed his archdeacon "to visit certain churches," with a view of suppressing Tractarian practices, wherever they exist "in excess." This information was communicated to the public by the appearance of a note from Archdeacon Sinclair, addressed to a gentleman resident at Chelsea, and has called forth the following from the archdeacon:—

I meant the letter to be "private," not merely because I did not wish my name to be mentioned, but because I could not then, and, indeed, I cannot now, fully explain in what way I expect the proposed inquiry in different cases to prove satisfactory—whether by the correction of abuses, the refutation of exaggerated

statements, the removal of unfounded suspicions, or possibly the judicial reference of disputed points connected with the interpretation of the Rubric to the decision of the bishop, or, if the bishop sees fit, of the archbishop—a reference which is provided for in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer, and which, having the authority both of Parliament and Convocation, ought to satisfy all parties.

In the course of a voluminous correspondence, extending over many years, I have never, in any instance, experienced on the part of any of my correspondents an inadvertency such as I have now stated.

COUNTY MEETING AT HUNTINGDON.—On Saturday last, in pursuance of a requisition to the high sheriff of the county, a crowded meeting was held in the Sessions Court at the Town-hall; J. Lawrence, Esq., under-sheriff, presided. The Earl of Sandwich, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Rev. W. McGhee, the Rev. Mr. Baines, and Mr. Bright (a Dissenter) took part in the proceedings, which resulted in the adoption of an anti-Papal address to the Queen.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LETTER CARRIERS.—It appears that the recent appointment of a Roman Catholic letter-carrier, at Rugby, has given much offence to the residents at that place, and has been memorialized against. Lord Clanricarde has addressed a reply to the memorial to the Rector of Rugby, and in the course of his letter he says—"The only distinct objection made to the persons appointed letter-carriers at Rugby is, that they are Roman Catholics. Religious opinions, however, are happily no longer a qualification or a disqualification for ordinary employments in the public service. Lord Clanricarde believes there are various denominations of Christians residing in and about Rugby, but he cannot imagine it offensive to any one that a letter-carrier of another persuasion should deliver letters. As the signature of the Head Master of Rugby is affixed to the memorial, Lord Clanricarde desires to make no comment upon the danger apprehended to that establishment from the proselytizing powers of the carrier who may deliver letters at the school. But if, by opportunities of disseminating tenets, it is meant to imply the disseminating of tracts, the memorialists may be glad to know that a letter-carrier who distributes any paper which has not gone regularly through the Post-office is subject to instant dismissal."—*Kendal Mercury*.

IN RESPONSE to the summons of Mr. John O'Connell, four members of Parliament have signified their agreement in the expediency of holding a preparatory meeting in Dublin, "to concert measures to prevent the passing of a new penal law next session"—Mr. Ouseley Higgins, Mr. A. O'Flaherty, Mr. T. Meagher, and Mr. Fagan, of Cork.

LORD CAMOYS, Roman Catholic nobleman, has written to the *Times*, intimating his dissent from the address presented recently to Cardinal Wiseman by his fellow-religionists. His lordship reserves the explicit statement of his views for "his place in Parliament."

STATISTICS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The forthcoming "Roman Catholic Directory" for 1851, contains a full tabular account of the Roman Catholic Church establishment in this country, of which we give the following summary:—Total of churches and chapels in England and Wales, 597. Total of churches and chapels in Scotland, 97; besides 26 stations where divine service is performed. Grand total of Catholic churches and chapels in Great Britain, 694. In England there are 10 Catholic colleges; in Scotland 1 college. Religious houses of men, 17; convents, 53. Priests in Great Britain (England and Wales), 826; Scotland, 118. Grand total of priests in Great Britain, including bishops, 972. Total increase of priests as compared with last year, 43.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC'S ADVICE TO DISSENTERS.—The celebrated naturalist and traveller, Mr. Charles Waterton, of Walton Hall, has addressed a letter to the Dissenters of Great Britain, in which the following passages occur:—"The furies from below have found their way up into our lately peaceful country. All Britain is in dire commotion. Nobody can satisfactorily comprehend the cause and nature of the raging strife unless he takes a squint at the larder of the Established Church. There, on the great table of the loaves and fishes, lies the true key to this astounding mystery. 'Help! help! the Church is in danger.' Dissenters, now is your time. In lieu of allowing yourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by those whose evident intention it is to fetter liberty of conscience with some new penal act on the next meeting of Parliament, arouse yourselves, and demand, with a firm and determined voice, from one end of Great Britain to the other, the immediate separation of Church from State. That being once effected, all international animosities will cease for ever, and every British man, from high to low (be his creed what it may), will ever be ready to rush forward for the public weal, when, in the hour of real danger, his country shall exclaim, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

PUSEYISM IN WALLSEND.

INSURRECTION OF THE INHABITANTS AGAINST PRIESTLY APPROACHES TO POPERY.

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult., a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Wallsend, convened by handbill, bearing the signatures of Messrs. Robert Weatherly and Thomas A. Cook, churchwardens, was held in the vestry, and, by adjournment, within the church, "for the purpose of considering the general conduct of the incumbent as the minister of the parish, the manner in which the services of the church were conducted, and the propriety of interference with the ornaments or

articles of the chancel, or with alms collected for the poor."

The interior of the church is not, it must be confessed, remarkably "ornamental." Its aspect, with the uncouth pews and galleries, and whitewashed ceiling, is that of a "conventicle." There is, however, in front of the organ gallery, a mangy edition of the lion and the unicorn; and on the communion-table, or altar, there are two monster candlesticks of alabaster, each holding a lofty candle—not for use, and hardly for ornament—being just such exaggerations as we are accustomed to see in a Christmas pantomime.

Mr. T. A. Cook took the chair, his seat being that of the parish clerk. A painful cause had brought them together. Their duty to themselves and their children had compelled them to meet in hostility to the incumbent of the parish, whose preaching and practices had of late prevented too many of them from attending divine worship in that house of prayer. He was sorry to say, too, that Mr. Armstrong seemed altogether to misapprehend the motives of their absence. He said, in the pulpit behind him (Mr. Cook), that the absentees were alienated because he did not preach pleasant sermons, and they did not find him a boon companion—a taunt which showed how little he knew the feelings of his flock—whose wish was that he should preach, not "pleasant," but Protestant and Scriptural sermons. Mr. Cook made a few more remarks, and then called upon the meeting to give every gentleman who wished to speak a fair hearing.

Mr. Charlton, the sexton, now came forward, and placed in the hands of the Chairman a sealed packet.

The CHAIRMAN, breaking the seal, announced that the cover contained a communication from Mr. Armstrong to the meeting. He was about to read it, when

Mr. W. BAINBRIDGE, barrister-at-law, who was standing at the reading-desk, between the "chair" and the pulpit, interposed, and, casting his eyes over the document, said it purported to be a defence on the part of the minister. The accusation, however, had not yet been made. That, of course, must be first heard; and then Mr. Armstrong's reply. After many years of patient endurance (Mr. Bainbridge went on to observe), after long-continued and sorely-tried forbearance, the wrongs of the parish had at length found a voice. Long had the incumbent of Wallsend sat in judgment upon his parishioners: they were now assembled to sit in judgment upon him. They had brought him to a tribunal recognised by the law, and would show him that he was answerable for the delinquencies with which he stood charged. What a scene was this! The inhabitants of Wallsend were banded together against one man, and that man their parish minister! Mr. Bainbridge then drew a picture of a parish minister—as he ought to be; and then a picture of Mr. Armstrong, as he was—"detested by many, despised by more, respected by none" [applause]. He gave quotations from his discourses, favouring the doctrine of purgatory, and laying stress on the peil (f private interpretation of scripture by the laity. Mr. Armstrong also made the pulpit a vehicle for personalities—conveyed imputations by emphases (as when he prayed to be delivered from his s-l-a-n-d-e-r-s)—and introduced passages of Holy Writ whereby he represented himself to be a marked and persecuted man. Attempts had been made (which Mr. Bainbridge described in detail) to effect a quiet and amicable reconciliation—but in vain. As to the "ornaments" introduced by the vicar into the church, he (Mr. Bainbridge) laid comparatively little stress upon them. To pure ornament—to grace and beauty—he had no objection—quite the contrary. Who could enter York Minster—that venerable and most beautiful edifice—without feelings of awe, and admiration, and devotion? No man, possessed of natural feelings, could look upon it, and not confess that it was a structure, if not worthy of Him for whose worship it was reared, as worthy as man could make it? The candlesticks now standing on the communion table behind him were neither useful, however, nor ornamental. They were associated in the minds of Protestants with a religion which they had cast off, and cast off for ever [applause]. The vicar openly derided Protestantism, and stigmatized the Revolution of 1688 as a blunder and a fault. His continual cry was, "Hear the Church," meaning "Hear the Priest." In 1841, he published a supplement to the Church Catechism for the use of the parish-school, breathing a puerile and intolerant spirit. Views were set before the children which must lead them to regard Baxter and Channing, and Hall and Wesley, as wicked men; and they were actually taught to declare that they would not trust their souls to any minister not apostolically ordained! This wretched catechism, of which he held a copy in his hand, was enough to poison the tender minds of children, and deprive them of all charity through life towards those whom they were bound by the religion of Christ to succour and cherish. And this was the worst feature of the vicar's discourses. They breathed no Christian love—were animated by no high and holy aspirations. Death and damnation were dealt out to all who differed from his teachings; and from those teachings you would suppose that the whole business of the Christian life was to go to church, and turn to the east, and respond, and kneel, and observe forms and ceremonies. Mr. Bainbridge, whose address occupied about two hours, at length moved his resolutions (of which, he said, a copy had been sent to the vicar). These resolutions recited the grievance of the parishioners, request the churchwardens to seek advice from the bishop, and direct them to remove the candlesticks, and to retain one-fourth of the alms collected,

The vicar's letter was then read; after which the resolutions were carried, with only one dissentient. Mr. RALPH WALTERS moved—"That in case no sufficient remedy can be found for the wrongs of the parish, the churchwardens, together with such other parishioners as they should select, shall use the utmost endeavours to effect an exchange of benefices, by which the incumbent may be enabled to enter upon a new sphere of duty, with another opportunity of becoming a useful and faithful minister of the Gospel"—which was seconded and carried unanimously.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON on Sunday week delivered his charge at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to the candidates for holy orders, and read the services "in a very rapid and tremulous voice, and was at times very indistinctly heard." We suppose that it was his lordship's trepidation which led him to make a curious misquotation of a text of Scripture, for in the report in the *Church and State Gazette*, we find this sentence—"Of the highest office in the Church the apostle said, 'He that desireth the office of a bishop desireth a good thing.'" This is, we know, the popular reading of the verse, and no one is a more competent authority in such a matter than Charles James London.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SHREWSBURY.—The Rev. James Smith, late of New Park-street Chapel, London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the First Baptist Church, Shrewsbury, to become its pastor, and will commence his stated labours there on the first Lord's-day in February next.

CHALFORD.—The Rev. T. Witta, of Bodmin, Cornwall, has accepted a unanimous and earnest invitation to resume the pastorate of the Independent Church worshipping in France Meeting, Chalford, Gloucestershire, and purposes to commence his stated labours on the first Sabbath in the New-year.

BEDFORD.—The anniversary of the re-opening of Howard Chapel commenced on Sunday week, when appropriate sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. J. Watson, President of the Hackney Theological Institution; and in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Frost, of Cotton-End. On Monday evening a public tea-meeting was held at the Castle Rooms, on which occasion the chair was occupied by G. P. Livius, Esq. The large room was crowded to excess by a most respectable company, consisting of persons of all denominations. Amongst those present were observed the Rev. Maximilian Wilson, Wesleyan minister; Rev. J. Watson, of Hackney; Rev. J. Jukes, of Bunyan Meeting; Rev. J. England, Moravian; Rev. Hugh Killen, Old Baptist; Rev. J. Frost, Cotton-End; Rev. H. Winzer, Roxton; Rev. — Lewis, St. Neots; Rev. W. Allott, Rev. J. Parrott, Mr. Howard, of Biddenham; Mr. Kilpin, &c., &c. The meeting was addressed by most of the ministers present. The collections, with the proceeds of the tea, amounted to £33 14s. 9d.

YOUNG MEN'S BAPTIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, December 12, a lecture on India was delivered in Mount Zion Chapel, Birmingham, by Mr. Henry Keen, of London, a deputation from the above Association to a crowded and deeply interested audience. The lecturer glanced at the geography of India, its people and their history, and the effects of missionary enterprise upon them, illustrating his remarks by the exhibition of numerous dissolving views. On Friday evening, Mr. Keen delivered a second lecture in the same place, on the customs and religions of the Hindoos, and the value of missionary labours, with the anticipated results, illustrated also with dissolving views. The Rev. J. Makepeace, at present officiating at one of the chapels at Birmingham, availing himself of the assistance which the Young Men's Missionary Association are always ready to afford, has arranged for six other lectures to be delivered in different parts of the town by another member of the Association, which we trust will prove equally effective. On Wednesday evening, December 18, the third lecture of the winter course in connexion with the above Association, was delivered in the Mission House Library, Moorgate-street, by the Rev. Jonathan Makepeace, a missionary from India. At 8 o'clock, William Bowser, Esq., took the chair, and after singing, and Mr. W. B. Carr had supplanted the Divine blessing, introduced Mr. Makepeace to the meeting. The rev. gentleman's lecture on "India; its political and general preparedness for the promulgation and reception of the Gospel," was admirably arranged, and brought vividly before the minds of the hearers the great contrast between the condition of India twenty years ago, and its condition at the present day; noticing especially the following particulars:—1. The removal of all restrictions upon the settlement of missionaries in India. 2. The facilities and ease with which land can be obtained in any district of India on which to form a missionary settlement. 3. The pecuniary aid Europeans in India are ready to afford for the extension of missionary efforts. 4. The gradual withdrawal of British Government support and sanction of heathen rites. 5. The suspension commenced by Lord Hardinge, of Public Works upon the Sabbath. 6. The removal of restrictions against natives professing Christianity holding offices of trust under Government by the same Governor-General. 7. The abolition of infanticide and Suttee after seventeen years' struggle, ending 1847. 8. The privilege given to juvenile converts of choosing either to remain with the missionary or return to their friends; and 9, finally. The Ap-

prenticeship Act—all which concessions are tending, in the words of the esteemed lecturer, "to make English power in India what it ought to be—the palladium of Civil and Religious Liberty. Mr. Makepeace then adverted to the gradual decay of brahminical influence, the destruction of the restrictions of caste, the rapid growth of a better class of feelings among the natives on moral points; and concluded by alluding to the affinity existing in race and in language between the Hindoos and ourselves, and the claim they had upon us above all other nations for our Christian exertions; and in an appeal, full of missionary sympathy and Christian earnestness, called upon British Christians to aid in making India "Britain's glory and Britain's Crown." E. B. Underhill, Esq., Secretary of the Parent Society, moved, and Mr. J. E. Tresidder, late Secretary of the above Association, seconded a vote of thanks; after which Mr. Henry Keen concluded with prayer.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, DEWSBURY.—REMOVAL OF DEBT.—On Christmas-day evening, the congregation connected with this place of worship, under the pastorate of the Rev. E. H. Weeks, held their annual tea party, and had the pleasure of celebrating the entire removal of the debt (upwards of £800) lately incurred in enlarging and rebuilding the school-room, class-rooms, and vestries. The effort was proposed at the commencement of the year, and all the money has been paid up without a single defaulter. The schools were reported as containing upwards of 700 children and 109 teachers. The evening was spent in listening to very profitable and interesting addresses from different friends belonging to the place.

DEATH OF THE REV. ALGERNON WELLS.

(From the Patriot.)

It is our melancholy duty to announce the decease of the Rev. Algernon Wells, who departed this life at his residence in Clapton, at six o'clock yesterday (Sunday) evening. The expression of our deep sorrow is but a faint and feeble anticipation of the universal grief which the intelligence will excite among all the churches of the denomination of which he was so bright an ornament and so firm a pillar. As most of our readers are aware, Mr. Wells had been for many months confined to his room by indisposition of a threatening nature. Of late, indeed, some favourable symptoms had excited sanguine hopes of at least partial recovery—hopes in which the patient himself indulged almost to the last. On Monday, however, a change for the worse appeared to set in; and, from day to day, he continued, with brief intervals of a less menacing character, to grow worse, until Saturday, when all expectation of improvement was abandoned. In the midst of extreme pain and distressing debility, he languished, until at length the vital powers were completely exhausted. To the end of life he retained his consciousness, and was able to recognise his friends, and to respond, by signs and tokens, to their interrogations. He died as he had lived, simply trusting in that Divine Atonement which no man ever preached with greater clearness or more genuine fervour. It is impossible, however, at this moment, to enter upon so large and interesting a theme as the position which this lamented minister of Christ occupied in the Churches of Britain, and the irreparable loss which, according to human calculation, his immediate connexions not more than the remotest members of his denomination, have sustained in the death of this remarkable man. To native talents of an order at once brilliant and solid, he had added the results of careful and extensive reading, and of observation neither less careful nor less extensive; and, as his distinguished powers of reflection were united with the keenest sympathies and the most generous disposition, he shone with equal lustre in the discharge of pastoral and ministerial functions, and in the administration of associated institutions. The pastorate of the Church at Coggeshall, where he became known as a Hoxton student, was his first appointment. From Essex, where his tact for business was early displayed, he was, by the general desire of his brethren, induced to remove to London, that he might become the acting Secretary of the Congregational Union. Of his incalculable services in that capacity, we cannot now particularly speak. Suffice it to remark, that in attestation of his incomparable skill, he was familiarly styled "The Prince of Secretaries." As pastor of the Congregational Church at Clapton, he acquired a reputation for the mingled excellences of a Baxter and a Howe, which was not bounded by the limits of his own denomination; and the contemplation at the commencement of his protracted illness, of a new and enlarged chapel after a considerable extension of the old one in a comparatively brief ministry, affords a tangible criterion of the effects of his preaching. But we must bring this hasty and inadequate tribute to a close. Although his pen was as eloquent as his tongue, and his mind richly furnished with every means of instruction, and all ever at command, no literary work of considerable size bears testimony to his great abilities and his varied resources. But the general grief of a whole denomination, the silent tears of his brethren in the ministry, and the more public manifestations of sorrow and esteem, which will be called forth, will forcibly attest his singular worth; while the annals of that pure and scriptural system of church-policy which he so well understood and so zealously promoted, will, in shining characters, perpetuate to the latest generations the loved and illustrious name of Algernon Wells.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Although I have but little time, and certainly less inclination, for controversy, I may, I hope, be permitted, as a plain man of business, to express my opinion briefly, on the question, I may say the all-absorbing question of the time, and on which Mr. Mursell and yourself are at issue.

The avowed object as stated at the commencement of Mr. Mursell's first letter, viz., the desire to promote union of effort amongst all classes of our people, I certainly very much approve. But it appears to me, that his method for securing this object (standing in the position which he does), is not a little singular; and although, from the tenor of his correspondence, he appears to entertain a thorough dislike to anything a sophistical character, which I fully believe, yet I must express my opinion that he has done little towards placing the question at issue in a tangible form before the public eye.

As a Protestant Dissenter, exercising political rights, I ask, to what extent may the recent act of the Pope be justly considered a political one? for I hold that it is only in this light that we, as Protestant Dissenters, have a right to take political action respecting it. So far as it is of a spiritual or ecclesiastical character, it is our duty to encounter it with the power of reason and scriptural truth; and here I would recommend, as far as possible, union of effort.

In what sense, or to what extent, is this a political question? I hold it is not sufficiently so (if so at all), as to call for the interference of any subject of this realm. True it is, I apprehend, that according to the principle of the Roman Catholic Church, a cardinal bishop, or archbishop, is a person holding both political and ecclesiastical functions. But I ask, is it yet attempted to get this principle recognised by the law of the land? Does the cardinal archbishop of Westminster bear any analogy to either of the English bishops in this respect? Certainly not. And it will be quite time enough for the friends of liberty, especially Protestant Dissenters, to enter the list of opposition, when this is attempted.

At the risk of making myself chargeable (according to Mr. Mursell's rule of judging), with the offence of thinking lightly of the Queen's prerogative, I venture to assert, that the Queen has no more ecclesiastical authority with me than the Pope of Rome. As a subject of her Majesty, in a political sense, I yield to none in loyalty, no, not to (my friend, if he will allow me to call him so), Mr. Mursell himself. To such an extent do I profess loyalty, that I am ready, at any time, to do what I can possibly to relieve her Majesty of what I think must appear to herself, the anomalous responsibility of being a spiritual and at the same time a temporal sovereign.

Much, very much, Mr. Editor, might be written on this question; but one word more and I have done, and that is a word of sympathy, or rather of acknowledgment to yourself.

Your position at the present time is, in my opinion, by no means an enviable one. When vital interests are at stake, and when we are called upon to take part in reference to them, and when our motives in doing so are based upon high and disinterested principle, it is no trifling matter to find ourselves deserted or opposed by those whom we have hitherto regarded as fellow-champions in the same cause. Nevertheless it is our duty (watchful and jealous of our own conduct), under such circumstances, to persevere through evil and through good report, leaving the result with Him to whom alone we are ultimately responsible. Such rule of conduct I doubt not will be yours. And whilst it is so, I believe that you will not only have the approbation of a good conscience, but also the increasing esteem of your fellow-countrymen.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Brentford, Dec. 23, 1850. JOHN CUMMINGTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MUCH RESPECTED SIR,—May I be allowed to bring under your notice two circumstances which otherwise might possibly escape your attention. One is the singular contrast between the charge of the Bishop of London to his newly-ordained clergy, and the sentiments expressed at a public meeting, about a fortnight ago, by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The latter bishop is reported to have said:—"It is difficult for me to name—I cannot name the whole extent of the assumptions of the Roman Catholics without being forced to repeat what I consider blasphemy. That a weak, fallible man, should be the dealer out of the authority of the Almighty upon earth, is, to those who know nothing of religion but that which the word of God teaches them, to say the least, revolting—it is frightful."

The Bishop of London is in no degree affrighted by such assumptions:—"Receive thou the Holy Ghost"—"I absolve thee from all thy sins." These, you will perceive, are the essential expressions of Established Churchism.

The other circumstance to which I beg permission to advert, and to point attention, if it has escaped you, is a letter, called, I think, "A Postscript," from Mr. Maskell to Dr. Pusey. In the concluding part of this letter, Mr. Maskell says a few words on the formularies of the Anglican Church; their inconsistency, and their fitness to lead people into the Roman Church. His testimony seems to me too valuable to be lost. The letter I refer to, from Mr. Maskell to Dr. Pusey, is in the *Morning Chronicle* of Friday last. It has not appeared in the *Times*, *Herald*, *Post*, or *Daily News*.

I entreat you to excuse these, perhaps unnecessary, hints from one who is an enemy of ecclesiastical tyranny, and, therefore, your sincere admirer,
Bath, Dec. 23, 1850. OMEGA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have the privilege of reading your valuable journal, and though a very humble individual, whose opinions matter little beyond the family circle, do I feel constrained to lend a hand, however feeble, to encourage you to bate no jot of heart or hope. I see former friends are inclined to thrust hard, and fierce foes rush to the assault, but I delight in the calm, unruffled front you oppose to the onslaught of both. Depend on it, that the truthful, plain-spoken articles which have appeared in your paper are doing their work, and tending to incline well-meaning but heated anti-Papal

heroes to consider their ways and moderate their zeal—they are beginning to look around and inquire whether, after all these appeals for protection to the civil Government, may not one day recoil on themselves. To me it is astonishing that Dissenters do not clearly see that any restriction imposed on the Catholics, with reference to the freedom of religious worship, will, when danger from them is passed, be very cordially applied by the Established Church to themselves. They can have read the history of past ages to little purpose if they are blind to this result. But not to speak of past ages, let the thoughtful Nonconformist look through the records of the Home Missionary Society, and if he be not sickened of rallying round "our brethren of the Establishment," why then he richly deserves the consequences of being left to their tender mercies. With Popery I am sure you have no sympathy—your most virulent opponents will hardly say that. To the arrogant claims in its late publications you are equally repugnant; but you would struggle only with weapons drawn, not from State armories, but from the truths of God's word—these alone will effectually do the work. I verily believe the course which has been pursued has tended to their help—it has placed them in the position of patient, submissive sufferers for conscience sake, exciting sympathy rather than opposition—an effect which persecution will assuredly produce. Do you, Mr. Editor, steadily pursue your course, and at no distant day I doubt not you will receive that meed of praise which all whose opinions and support are worth having, sooner or later, accord to the right.

I am, Mr. Editor,

With much respect, your constant reader,

A COUNTRY FARMER.

Near Petersfield, Hampshire, Dec. 26th, 1850.

MONOPOLY OF THE SCRIPTURES—THE ENGLISH PATENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

We are well advised by "A Dissenter," in No. 267, that we must cheapen the Scriptures and educate the people if we would oppose Popery, consistently with Protestant principles.

If we would uphold the right of private judgment, we must teach the uprising generation to form a judgment and express it.

We desire the spread of the Scriptures, yet we tolerate their suppression by a monopoly.

I give all praise to Mr. Childs for the abolition of the Scotch monopoly, and the great benefit which resulted to England in the consequent reduction of price here.

But, if another move shall arise for the abolition of the English monopoly, allow me to point out to the leaders the importance of discountenancing any attempt to unite worldly profit with pious profession, and that it be understood that no man who seeks to make profit by printing or dealing in them, will be held entitled to solicit charity, because he joined in the effort to abolish the monopoly. Such a case, it is well known, has been long sounded in the ears, and kept before the eyes of the dissenting world, and the piety is put forth for eleemosynary compensation, though the loss was the result of a mere trading speculation.

The result has been to make timid men feel that ruin resulted from opposing the monopoly, when it arose from competing for profit with those who were bred to the trade, and were prepared for the opening which Mr. Childs' successful effort, led on by the earnestness and continuity of Mr. Hume, realized for the Scriptures.

Let us always bear in mind that, but for Mr. Hume's perseverance, the effort, sound, good, well-conceived, and well sustained, as it was, would not have been realized.

ABRAHAM TUCKER.

December 27, 1850.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS AND ANTI-PAPAL SPEAKERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from the anniversary meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society for the district in which I reside. As I had anticipated, the burthen of the speeches consisted of praise of Protestantism, and well-rounded abuse of Roman Catholicism; but I must confess I was not prepared for the following:—"I rejoice (said the rev. speaker) the No-Popery cry has been raised through the length and breadth of our land. It cannot, it must not be laid aside until the so-called Cardinal Wiseman has been stripped of his questionable honours; if he should refuse to relinquish them quietly, and the courts of law shall prove inefficient, then we must have a penal statute to compel him." I repeat, I was not prepared for this on the platform of a Bible Society. This most amiable man did not tell us, however, how far he would go. Perhaps the vision of poor McNeile started up before him, and made him pause; certainly the influence of his auditory did not, though I am happy to say it met with a feeble response. Feeling it is highly needful some voice should be raised against these base attempts to degrade the splendid (and what ought to be neutral) machinery of the Bible Society to these bigoted party purposes is the reason I ask a corner in your paper. For if they do these things in the green tree, what will they do in the dry? The committee complained of a steady decrease in their funds. I ask, is it to be wondered at?

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

W. S. ADAMS.

Bermondsey, Dec. 17th, 1850.

MR. COBDEN IN MANCHESTER.—Mr. Cobden, after "staring it" in the West Riding for some days, has been sojourning in Manchester, and there assisting, by his counsel and advice, two of the public institutions of the town, namely, the School of Design and the Athenæum. In the early part of the past week he attended a public meeting of the friends and supporters of the School of Design, and spoke at considerable length in favour of that association. In his speech at the Athenæum soirée, he urged the members to petition for the repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, which he represented as a very serious deduction from the educational resources of such institutions. "I believe," said he, "it has been said that one copy of the *Times* contains more useful information than the whole of the historical works of Thucydides [laughter]; and I am very much inclined to think that to an Englishman or an American of the present day that is strictly true."

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE ASSAULT ON HAYNAU.

The Austrian Government has caused to be published in the Vienna newspapers the correspondence between its representatives and Lord Palmerston respecting the assault on General Haynau. Note No. 1 was addressed to his lordship by Baron Koller, the Austrian chargé d'affaires here, the morning after the attack. It states that General Haynau had declared before leaving Dover for Ostend, that he should bring no complaint before the judicial courts; but adds, "As the insult was offered to an Austrian general, the undersigned regards it his duty to address a request to Lord Palmerston, that (even in default of an accusation in the usual form) an investigation shall take place in the establishment of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., whose clerks appear to have been the instigators of acts of savage brutality, which, without the timely intervention of the police, might have been attended with lamentable results."

Lord Palmerston, in reply, expresses his deep regret at the occurrence, and promises to bring the note of Baron Koller under the notice of the Home Secretary. No. 3 of the correspondence contains the instructions of Prince Schwartzberg, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Koller, respecting the course the latter is to pursue. It is dated September 12th. The following passage contains the instructions, with some further observations:—

We can but insist that the investigation which you demanded in your note of the 5th to Lord Palmerston be carried on strictly, in such guise that not only the actors in the attack shall meet with the punishment they deserve, but that the unrelenting arm of justice may reach also the chief instigators of the crime, who, in all probability, keep themselves in the background, and from a distance only moved the wires that set their puppets in motion. The British Government must attach, on the one hand, too much importance to see the blow which the fame of English hospitality has received amply revenged; and, on the other hand, she watches too zealously over the safety of her subjects abroad to make us doubt for a moment that your request will be immediately and energetically complied with.

No. 4 encloses, from Lord Palmerston, a communication from Mr. Waddington, Under-secretary in the Home Office, dated September 24th, in which he states that immediately after the occurrence in question, Sir George Grey had been made acquainted with General Haynau's determination to institute no proceedings—and had been farther acquainted with the fact, that when the policemen who came to the rescue of the General and his friends desired them to point out the parties to the assault, they decidedly refused to do so, or to give any description or information which would have enabled them to take those parties into custody. Sir George Grey regrets that this resolution, honourable as it is to the General, renders any summary proceeding impossible, since any such proceeding could only have been taken on the charge of the injured party.

As the police were not present in the establishment of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, they had no direct knowledge of an act of personal aggression, and hitherto it has been impossible to prove the identity of any single one of the individuals concerned, without which knowledge it would be impossible to bring the case before the grand jury. Even if this difficulty was obviated, a judicial investigation grounded upon such an accusation could scarcely be attended with any result if the injured parties, whose evidence would be required by the jury and the court, remained voluntarily absent. Under these circumstances, Sir George Grey is of opinion that a judicial investigation of this lamentable occurrence would not be attended with any satisfactory result.

Mr. Waddington adds that Sir George Grey has learnt with regret, from a letter from Mr. Barclay, that the investigation set on foot by Messrs. Barclay and Perkins has not led to the discovery of the originators of the attack, nor even to that of the principal actors in the same.

These considerations did not appear conclusive to Baron Koller, who accordingly repeated his demands in a note (No. 6), dated October 3rd, in which he says:—

The undersigned has perceived with concern, and contrary to his expectation, in this communication, firstly, an effort to attach quite a secondary importance to the incident in question; and secondly, a deficiency of that active and willing zeal which it seemed to call for. The attack made upon General Haynau was accompanied with a considerable riot, and directed against an officer of high rank in the service of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. It certainly cannot be maintained that, in such a case, the royal Government of Great Britain could not make its authority felt. It might appear rather that the violent disturbance of public order occasioned by this revolt, as well as the friendly relations subsisting with the Imperial Cabinet, must be sufficient motives to call urgently on that Government to make use of the right which it possesses in all cases where its own interest is concerned, to institute a judicial investigation officially.

Baron Koller renews his desire for *ex officio* proceedings, and criticises at some length the letter of Sir G. Grey; he then adds:—

With regard to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., the undersigned thinks it right to call the attention of his Excellency to the fact, that in their letter alluded to by Sir G. Grey, they do not maintain that they do not know any of the guilty ones, but simply that they had not succeeded in discovering the instigators of the outrage, or even the principal actors in it. The only result of the steps taken in so serious an affair, which does not concern public order alone, but the daily intercourse of the subjects of both Governments in the states of either, consists in the undoubted proof of the disinclination of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins.

The next note is a formal communication of a letter from Mr. Waddington, in which he states that

no course can be taken in such a case which is not in harmony with the ordinary judicial procedure.

General Haynau's own refusal to prosecute or identify any of the guilty parties was the only reason that measures were not forthwith taken to bring the perpetrators to justice; and from the abortive efforts to bring the crime home to any individual in particular, Sir George Grey regrets that it is not possible to institute a criminal prosecution with the least prospect of success. In addition, I have to remark that the result of the researches of the Government is far from justifying the idea, that the persons in the employ of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., were prompted by others to the act, although there is little room to doubt that they acted under the influence of feelings excited by the publications circulated among them.

Baron Koller, however, still renews his application, which elicits from Mr. Waddington a note commenting on the different point of view taken by Baron Koller in his communication of the 3rd October, in which the wish is expressed, that her Majesty's Government should regard the base as one of "riot," and a violent breach of the public peace, without special reference to the attack on General Haynau, and the violence offered to him. Mr. Waddington observes:—

It is the opinion of Sir George Grey, that the case, viewed in this light, is not such as would warrant the Government of this country in instituting a prosecution, as he is informed that this case could not be brought before a legal tribunal with that assurance of success necessary in the rare case of a Government prosecution. Irrespective of the difficulties stated in my former letters of satisfactorily identifying any individual, it is much to be doubted whether it would be possible to procure witnesses to prove that the tumult bore the character of a "riot" in the legal sense of the word, as it would be necessary to establish the fact that the tumult and disorder were of so dangerous a character as to cause public fear and terror. Much as Sir George Grey regrets that from the causes assigned the authors of the insults offered to General Haynau escape with impunity, he is still of opinion that it would be very injurious for the Crown to institute a criminal prosecution in a case of this nature without a strong assurance of success.

The correspondence closes with a despatch from Prince Schwartzberg, dated November 27th, containing a significant, threatening hint:—

After the repeated declarations of the British Government, nothing remains for us but to consider a transaction as closed, the discussion of which would from henceforth be in danger of degenerating into a barren controversy. But since the British Government has not considered itself called upon to proceed *ex officio* in the case of an outrage which threatened the life of an Austrian state-functionary, we cannot but reserve to ourselves the right, on the occurrence of any similar case, of considering whether or not it might be befitting for us to exercise reciprocity with regard to British subjects, who might happen to be in Austria.

THREATENED STRIKE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The *Times* informed the public, at the beginning of last week, that the business of this important line of communication was threatened with interruption from a general strike, and the daily papers have joined in calling the attention to the subject of railway proprietors and the public, with a view, it would seem, to legislative measures. The remonstrant workmen have embodied their case in a written memorial addressed to the directors of the company, and the authorities appealed to have made their reply in a form equally precise, Mr. Glyn having told the deputation of North-Western drivers that the legislature will deem it proper to protect the country against the wilful and perverse interruptions of its communications and intercourse consequent on such strikes, by making engine-drivers the objects of special exceptional enactment. The requisitions of the men, as set forth in their memorial, are reducible to a single demand. The directors of the company have recently substituted for their old contracts with their enginemen a form of engagement which makes a three months' notice necessary before quitting the service of the line. The avowed object of this change is to preclude, as far as possible, the contingency of a general strike; but so cautiously was the alteration introduced, that the new terms were exacted, not from the men already engaged, but only from those coming on service from time to time.

The directors at the same time distinctly denied any intention of reducing the present rate of wages, and even qualified their terms by a proviso which stipulated, that for any *bona fide* purpose of changing service, unconnected with a combination against the company, the ordinary notice of a fortnight should be deemed sufficient. These are the conditions condemned in the four specific resolutions of the enginemen, three of which directly demand the abandonment of the new system, while the fourth, which would regulate the connexion of the enginemen and firemen, seems obviously intended merely to secure the union of the latter class in the decisions of the former. The engine-drivers on the southern division of the North-Western line have, it seems, adopted the grievances of their fellow-workmen on the northern division, without the same immediate inducement, from the determination "not to stand by and see the rights of their fellow-men encroached upon." The dismissed engine-drivers of the Eastern Counties Railway, have interposed in the affairs of the North-Western, and assured its workmen that should they strike, their employers need not look to the discharged servants of the Eastern Counties.

An aggregate meeting of the engine-drivers and firemen engaged upon the southern division of the London and North-Western Railway, took place on Thursday night, at the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road. The especial object of the meeting was to receive delegates from the northern division, in order

to hear from themselves their grounds of complaint, and to adopt measures thereupon. The question at issue was entered into at some length, and the tone of the proceedings was moderate. The chairman of the meeting denied that there was any intention on the part of the workmen to make a sudden strike, but that they were fully bent on standing to the three months' notice. Some very sensible observations were made by Simpson, an engine-driver on the Great Western, in the course of which he said, "The more strikes there are the worse for ourselves, for we always find a certain set of men who have no character while things are straight, but who are taken on to supply the places of honest men if a strike occurs. A strike, therefore, throws respectable men out of situations; and I know many men who, though insufficient, are depending on what they think our over-sufficiency. Had it not been for a few men on the Eastern Counties, whom I know to be as good men as any in England, I would not have given a farthing to their support; and I know that they were dictated to and led away by bad counsel, and by the advice of men who ought not to be relied upon. If you take bad counsel here, I fear you will fall into the same dilemma. You will throw men on our benevolence again, and we can't afford to support them out of our pockets. I believe strikes can always be avoided if proper precautions are used. I for one will never advocate a strike, because I think things can be amicably settled without it. I am sure, if a month's notice were proposed to the directors, that they would sympathize with you and agree to it. I don't believe there is a man on the Great Western who would advocate a strike if he possibly could get out of it." The compromise adverted to by Simpson became eventually the turning point of the question, and the following resolution was carried:—

That this meeting, knowing the desire the enginemen and firemen engaged on the London and North-Western Railway have to keep on friendly terms with their employers, and to avoid the inconvenience to the company and the public from sudden strikes, do recommend to their fellow workmen throughout the line to consent to the establishment of a month's notice, instead of a fortnight as hitherto. That if the directors, in accordance with their expressed intention of not interfering with the present rates of wages, will be pleased to pass a minute of the board guaranteeing the men now employed, or to be employed during three years from this time, from any reduction of wages, or increase of their daily labour, it would be very thankfully received; and that this meeting be adjourned to obtain the opinion of the men of the various districts on this proposition.

On Friday night, however, when the men received their wages, a printed paper was put into the hand of each, demanding "whether he wishes to remain in the service of the company, under the existing regulations; if he does, the Directors hope to be able to retain him; if not, notice must be given to him that his service will not be required after 14 days." With scarcely an exception, the men refused to sign. But they met once or twice subsequently, and finding that a greater number of new hands could be obtained than was expected, deemed it prudent to make the engagement required. The threatened strike is therefore averted.

THE ELECTIONS.

The poll at St. Albans was taken yesterday week. Long before daylight the agents of the two candidates were actively engaged in securing their adherents. Bands of music perambulated the streets—carriages and four, with the horses and riders gaily decked out with the favours of the candidates, posted along the streets, to bring up the voters; bands of music played stirring airs, and a large force of men, some of them in a state of intoxication, marched through the streets, cheering, shouting, and hurrahing; and crowds of persons, male and female, were assembled in the streets. Business was almost entirely suspended, and electors and non-electors devoted themselves entirely to the contest. The polling commenced at eight o'clock, and progressed very languidly, the greater number of the electors keeping back, apparently in expectation of some satisfactory determination of their doubts. When four o'clock arrived, the Mayor declared the final state of the poll as follows:—

Bell..... 276
Carden..... 147—129

At the declaration, there was the usual threat of unseating the successful member for bribery, and Mr. Carden pledged himself that there should be a Parliamentary inquiry. Drunken men rolled about the streets, and the most disgusting scenes were presented. Mr. Bell was abused on the hustings for his "bad beer," and was recommended another time to bring his "physic" instead. *The Times*, which, says the *Weekly News*, from its connexion with the sheriff, may be supposed conversant with the figures, says, that the necessary expenses for both candidates together mount up to £5,000, or "£10 a man of the constituency."

The Aylesbury election commenced on Thursday. The nomination of Mr. John Houghton, in opposition to Mr. Frederick Calvert, Q.C., unexpectedly gave rise to a poll. Mr. Houghton had been in the field with Mr. Calvert and Sergeant Byles, but he retired first, that the Liberal interest might not be divided. Mr. Sergeant Byles' retirement somewhat changed the position of parties, and so Mr. Houghton allowed himself to be nominated at the last hour. But it was of little use, although a strong feeling prevailed that he would receive Protectionist support, on account of his proposals for agricultural relief. His Liberal principles, however, were against him, and Mr. Calvert's preparations, in the event of a poll, were so extensive as to prevent all chance of a tenant-farmer becoming a member of Parliament at present. Mr. Stedman, one of the returning officers,

inquired if any other elector had a candidate to propose? Mr. Hamilton, of the *Aylesbury News*, replied that he had, and ascended the table for the purpose of addressing the meeting. In the course of his observations he alluded to the circumstance of one of Mr. Calvert's banners having the word "Liberty!" inscribed upon it. He contended that it was hypocrisy in a Whig to assume such a motto, for while giving liberty to the Church and the aristocracy, he would not give liberty to the people; and the man who came down from London and placed that word upon his flag, and paid a man 1s. a-day for carrying it, only added profanation to hypocrisy [cheers, and cries of "Oh!"] Having begun by telling them that he had a candidate to propose, he now told them that the whole affair was a broad farce, and he concluded by nominating the Right Hon. Mr. Punch, of Fleet-street, London, as a fit and proper person to represent the people of Aylesbury in Parliament. The curiosity of the meeting had been greatly excited by the solemn announcement of a third candidate, and the utmost silence prevailed while Mr. Hamilton was delivering this portion of his speech; but when he had concluded by nominating our facetious contemporary, the effect was irresistible—the gravity of the audience was at once completely upset; repeated explosions of laughter followed, and several minutes elapsed before the universal hilarity gave place to the party cries and uproar which had up to this period been characteristic of the proceedings. Mr. Stedman again inquired if there were any other candidate to be proposed? (A voice—"Mr. Punch is not seconded yet" [laughter]. A hundred voices—"I second him." "I second him" [loud laughter].) Mr. Punch, however, did not go to the poll, the close of which showed—

Mr. Calvert..... 499
Mr. Houghton..... 197—302

EXTRAORDINARY STORY ABOUT THE JESUITS IN EXETER.

The *Western Times*, *Luminary*, and other Exeter papers, contain an extraordinary story, which has been the subject, not only of town talk, but of judicial inquiry. A young lady, named Julia Munk, fourteen years of age, the daughter of a respectable merchant, is said to have been waylaid by an elderly gentleman in black, forced into an uninhabited house, and compelled to take a vow of adhesion to the "Roman religion." On the 8th of December she was taken by her friends before the Mayor of Exeter, and made the following deposition:—

I am the daughter of William Munk, and reside in Colleton-place, Exeter. Shortly after the 5th November last, as I was on Southernhay, returning from school, and going towards the Friars, an elderly gentleman in black, having the appearance of a clergyman, addressed me. He had followed me. He asked me the way to Heavitree. I told him. He then left me, going in the direction that I had pointed out to him. He was alone. This was in the middle of the day. In a day or two afterwards I saw him again, about the same place, when he again addressed me, saying he had found his way to Heavitree, and it was not so disagreeable as he had fancied. I continued walking on each time, and he accompanying me, sometimes by my side, and at other times a little behind me, talking to me. He said he knew, and told where I lived. He said it was in the parish of the Holy Trinity. He said he knew Mr. Gurney, the clergyman; that he was much liked amongst the poor, but his sermons were not liked. He said he was sorry I did not belong to the Catholic Church: he knew that members of my family belonged to it. He said it was the only true religion. He then left me. It was below the Hospital. I have seen him several times since, and he has always spoken to me on the subject of the Catholic religion. On Tuesday fortnight, the 19th November, I again saw him. I was by the Valiant Soldier, going towards the Magdalen-road. He was on the opposite side, by Mr. Ridgeway's house. I continued walking on, and when about Mr. Pridham's shop he overtook me. He commenced talking about the Roman religion, both of us still walking on towards Heavitree. When we came just by Miss Charlton's house, I was taken by the shoulders and pushed into a room or shop (opening into the street) of an uninhabited house. The door was shut, and I found myself in the room with two persons,—one the same gentleman who had repeatedly before spoken to me, and the other a person who I had several times seen before, and who had also once spoken to me. The second person was younger than the other, and dressed like a gentleman. They are both strangers; there was no furniture in the room but a sort of butcher's block, a bench; there was a pen and ink, and a small image of the Virgin and a crucifix on the bench; the elder one took a paper from his pocket; there was writing on it, and he said I should have to sign it; he read it to me in the nature of an oath; it was in the second person, as, "You vow or you shall vow to recant the doctrines of the Church of England, and follow those of the Church of Rome;" I was also to vow to attend the Christmas midnight mass; by this oath I was also to swear I would not divulge the name of Mr. Horaen, or give any clue that he might be known to my friends; I considered the other person, the younger one, to be Mr. Horaen referred to; I should know him again; I signed the paper by the directions of both; the elder one handed me the pen; before I signed the paper he gave me a Testament; before that I was to have been sworn after the form of the Romish Church, upon which the elder remarked I should consider that oath void, and then it was I was sworn upon a New Testament; I took the book in my left hand at first, upon which the elder one said I must take it with my right hand; then he repeated an oath to me that I should not divulge what was in the paper; the elder took the paper, and I was cautioned and warned that if I told, there was another young person who was in their power, whose friends would never hear of her again; I hesitated to take the oath, upon which they told me that if I did not take it, my friends should never hear of me again; one of them told me I might go, saying, "Remember what we have told you;" the room door had been locked when we first went in; they unlocked it; let me out; I cannot speak as to the window shutters being up or down; there was light enough for me to sign my name,

but in order to read the paper, the gentleman took it towards what light there was; I left both in the room when I came away; I did not go into the room voluntarily, but was pushed into it by force; I should not otherwise have gone in; it was from the force, threats, and coercion used by these two persons that I signed the paper and took the oath I did; I would not otherwise have done so; I did it under fear; in consequence of their conduct I am afraid of meeting them again, and to walk the streets alone.

In addition to this clandestine swearing, several letters, signed "G. C.," were addressed to the young lady by post. Four of these were received by the elder sister, in the absence of the parents, and were destroyed, she not thinking they were of any consequence. Another was thrown into Miss Julia's chamber, a stone attached to the missive breaking the glass. The writer urges belief in Roman Catholic tenets, recommends the perusal of Chateaubriand's "Génie du Christianisme," and congratulates the young lady on "having avoided Mr. Gurney of late"—a phrase, singularly enough, addressed by Mr. Gurney himself to Miss Munk, as a reproach, in the street, and probably overheard by an individual observed to be passing, and to drop his stick at the moment.

The family beginning to make a stir about these letters received by post, and consulting the rector of Holy Trinity (Mr. Gurney is curate) Miss Julia Munk receives a warning:—

If you give the least clue to your friends of the gentleman who followed you, for I know we are watched, you shall suffer for it. Follow my advice and keep silence on the subject.—G. C.

Remember your oath, and break it not, for though it was obtained by force, it is the same as if you swore it after the manner of your own religion.

Mr. Munk now sought the advice of the magistrates, and in consequence the letter attached to a stone was thrown into the bed-room of the young lady at four o'clock in the morning; some of the family, aroused by the breaking of the glass, got up, and there, sure enough, were "a couple of Jesuits" standing near the house; who, however, made off at their leisure.

We have reason to suspect you have broken your oath. This night we shall know. If you have, I vow by all the powers of heaven and hell, you shall feel my revenge, for your father is away, and your friends shall not prevent the getting you in our power, though they watch me, for I have sworn to my priest that you shall not escape me. I know every room in your house, as you shall know by my throwing this in yours.

At this time Mr. Munk was absent on business in Gloucestershire. His wife became panic-struck on account of the knowledge which the parties appeared to have of the internal arrangements of the house. The child had been in the habit of sleeping in another room till within a very recent period, and that room was out of the reach of any parties in the street. Mrs. Munk really fearing that "the Jesuits" would have her step-daughter, rushed up to London with the child, and placed her in safe custody in the house of her (Mrs. Munk's) brother.

Mr. Munk afterwards went up to London and consulted the Commissioner of the City Police with the view of getting a London detective down. The sagacious eye of Daniel Whittle Harvey detected the incongruities in the case. He pronounced that it was no Jesuit plot, nor any scheme of a zealot convert of Rome. Mr. Munk has a son, a Dr. Munk, of London, who is a Roman Catholic—touching whom the following notice has been issued:—

We, the undersigned, have investigated the several particulars of the above case, and we feel ourselves called upon to give it as our opinion, that Dr. Munk, a brother of Miss Julia Munk, and a Roman Catholic, has not been, and is not, directly or indirectly, implicated.

GEORGE HENRY SHIELD, Rector of the Parish of Holy Trinity.

CHARLES LYNE, Prebendary of Exeter.

EDWARD PARKER FRIDHAM, Surgeon.

Mr. Munk has issued the following:—

(Advertisement.)

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Whoever will give such information to William Munk, Esq., Colleton-place, as shall lead to the conviction of the parties who violently and illegally administered to Miss Julia Munk the oath referred to in the above statement, or of the person who threw the stone, &c., through the window of her bed-room on the night of Friday, the 6th December last, shall receive the above reward.

Under the head of "Latest Particulars," our indefatigable contemporary, the *Western Times*, adds:—"We have received the following letter, this (Friday) morning, from Mr. Munk, who states that it was thrown into his daughter's bed-room, on Wednesday evening, about seven o'clock:—

If you do not attend the midnight mass this night, you shall feel my revenge, and in a way you little think of. Not only I am settled in this city, but also many out of it have sworn to catch you, no matter what may become of ourselves.

P. Lyne, and your respected minister, Mr. Shield, are now afraid of us as you must see; they have made you tell all, they do not go near you.

One of your priests would not have thus neglected you, and particularly your own pastor. Take my advice, and attend the mass this night alone.

Addressed—Miss J. Munk. Read this yourself.

We have inquired this morning, and find that there is no midnight mass on Christmas night."

In the *Western's* careful conclusion our readers will probably agree:—"We believe that the Jesuits will compass sea and land to make a convert, and that they are not very nice as to the means which they sometimes adopt. But their means are always consistent with the end. They make the convert before they make any noise about it. In this case every measure was taken to ensure publicity at every step, and the conversion was not made. It looks like a sham plot."

THE FEVER-STILLS AT WORK AGAIN!—We are not only astonished, but indignant and disgusted, to see it announced, that "the cholera having now entirely disappeared, and every fear on the subject of the public health having subsided," several of the City grave-yards are about to be re-opened. What a merciless, remorseless pursuit is that of money-making! How loathsome is the hollow show of reason with which the unseemly actual motive is glossed recklessly over. This is winter; the cholera-agitation has subsided; now is the time to mount again on the municipal shoulders of which we were shaken in the time of fear! Such is the secret thought of the traffickers in corruption. That the bodies so trafficked in will only be ripe, rotten, and ready for the stew and distillation of the coming summer, is nothing to them. That thousands and tens of thousands will be tainted with the fever-poison, and themselves fermented into rotten leaven of corruption to poison or ferment still more and more—what is all that to them? Let us eat, drink, and be merry, whoever may die. *Suave qui peccat.* Even for these prescriptive rights we had some respect, but what respect have they for our prescriptive right to live and breathe untainted air? The move now indicated will, we sincerely trust, precipitate the doom of the fever-stills, one and all, within "the bills of mortality"—within the limits of metropolitan life. The Legislature must look to it without fail so soon as it meets. Where is Mr. Walker? Is he put out of heart by the neglect he has found?—*Builder.*

ISLINGTON PARISH.—A conflict is going on at this moment in the parish of Islington which is unprecedented in the history of parochial strife. The question at issue involves not alone the characters of the vicar and clergy and the trustees of the Stonefield estate—a large body of the most opulent parishioners—but also the redistribution of no less a sum than £18,000 a year. The Stonefield estate was left by a Roman Catholic gentleman, named Cloudeley, *temp.* Henry VIII., to the Catholic Church, for the salvation of his soul by means of annual masses, as well as to give a dole to a certain number of poor persons of the parish of St. Mary. To obtain this estate from the hands of the Church for the use of the poor and the promotion of education in the parish, is the object of a large body of rate-payers denominated the Parochial Reform Association, who have made several efforts to apply the funds to the relief of the poor-rates. A meeting for this purpose was held on Thursday evening, in Islington Church, the Rev. the Vicar presiding. After a most uproarious discussion, the adoption of the report, which suggested further examination into the object and intent of the charity and the present application of the funds, was agreed to. The meeting did not break up till nearly three in the morning.—*Globe.*

THE BARRA HIGHLANDERS.—Edinburgh and Glasgow are continually subject to the involuntary incursions of starving Highlanders, expelled from their holdings by the proprietors. The Relief Committee of the former city having learned that the bulk of the fugitives came from the Barra estate of Colonel Gordon, of Cluny, applied to that gentleman to assist them in the work of charity. His reply was, "In answer to your inquiry, 'What I propose doing with the people?' I answer 'Nothing.' Subsequently he promised to 'forward a sum of money if Mr. Baird (the Secretary) recommends it,' thereby admitting that the poor creatures have some claim upon him; but added that, "he will do no more than the law compels him." And he attempts to show that he, not his *ci-devant* tenants, is the party really entitled to compassion. He states that the majority of the present residents on his estates are not natives, but brought there by the late proprietor; that they have thwarted all his efforts to put them in a way of maintaining themselves and their families; that they are a heavy encumbrance on the estate; and that his agent has gone to London "to get something done to save the Highland proprietors from utter destruction." It is intended to hold a public meeting, and form a society for the improvement of the Highlands and the protection of the unfortunate peasantry.

ARISTOCRATIC AMUSEMENTS.—At the stewards' ordinary, at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury, after the aristocratic steeple-chases yesterday week, the conversation turning on the feat of bringing a horse up into the dining-room in which the company were then assembled, which was once done by Lord Jocelyn and Mr. Ricardo during the meeting of the Royal Hunt some few years ago, Mr. Charles Symonds, of sporting notoriety at Oxford, offered to bring a grey horse of his upstairs and lead him round the table. No sooner was this said than done, for off he started, fetched the animal from the stable, and very shortly announced his progress by a loud clattering on the old oak staircase. In a few minutes the horse was gazing on the assembled company. His owner then led him over a flight of chairs, which he jumped beautifully. Nothing then would satisfy the company but that he must jump the dining tables. Mr. Fowler, the proprietor of the hotel, fearing lest some serious accident might occur, as the room is of great antiquity, having been built by the Earl of Rochester in the time of Charles II., made strong objections; but he was overruled, and the horse was led over the tables, everything standing. The champagne glasses rattled, the plates quivered, the candlesticks shook, but nothing was displaced; back again he went, clearing everything at a bound; whereupon a most ardent sportsman, Mr. Manning, of Wendover, volunteered to ride him bare-backed over, and, to the astonishment of all present, he accomplished it without bridle or saddle. The celebrated gentleman jock, Capt. Barlowe, next essayed, and managed to make a smash of one table with its

contents. This was only a temporary check, for in the face of a tremendous fire and the cheering of all present he achieved the feat gallantly. It was now time to desist, and to get the horse down stairs; this was sooner said than done, for the stairs and passages being kept polished, the gallant grey slipped about dreadfully, and was evidently afraid of the descent. At length, at the suggestion of a worthy baronet, he was blindfolded, and thus descended into the entrance-hall, but managed to break about a dozen of the carved oak bannisters in his progress.—*Bucks Chronicle.*

WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Under this head, the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* gives the details of a singular case which recently occurred at Marcott, a lonely spot between Evesham and Broadway. A short time since, a vagrant gipsy woman, of a tall figure and forbidding aspect, called at the cottage of a labouring man, named Cockbill, and addressed the daughter, who was the only person at home, with a request to be supplied with various articles, as bread, flour, &c., and, showing a pack of cards, made use of mysterious language, indicating her power of foretelling and ruling the destiny of the girl by the planets. On the following day she returned and repeated her requests for bread, flour, potatoes, as well as some articles of clothing, with all of which the young woman supplied her, from a fear of the evil consequences which would accrue from a refusal. At length the old beldame departed, leaving the girl impressed with so powerful a sensation of awe that she was incapable of following any occupation, and remained the entire day bewildered and uneasy, and haunted by the conviction that she had committed some dreadful act of wickedness. As night approached, her mental disturbance increased; and then appeared, as she states, at the hour foretold by the gipsy, apparitions of a frightful character. She smelt brimstone and saw smoke, which produced suffocating sensations, and some neighbours, who were witnesses to her paroxysms of agony, assert that she appeared to draw her breath with the utmost difficulty. Her fright becoming intolerable at midnight, medical aid was procured; but the symptoms were unabated throughout Saturday, and on Sunday they assumed the character of active mania. She screamed, danced, and sang words the gipsy had repeated, and, in a paroxysm of fright, leaped from her bedroom window, protected by nothing but her night garments, and, in a state of furious excitement, ran over the adjoining field, during the whole of a night unusually boisterous and inclement. On Saturday, strange to say, her brother, a powerful youth of twenty, experienced similar feelings to those described by his sister; the same distorted images appeared before him, and the smell of sulphur was perceptible; he became more horrified, violent delirium supervened, and at length quitting his bed, he followed his sister, and accompanied her in her midnight ramble. In the morning they both returned exhausted, but manifesting perfect mental aberration. On Monday the young man almost recovered, and on Tuesday the girl was calm and rational, though still displaying considerable excitability. This condition still continues, and her countenance wears an aspect quite unnatural to her. She is a remarkably robust and healthy young woman, about twenty-eight years of age, and has never been subject to attacks of hysteria, nor to any kind of illness whatever. The apparition of the gipsy still appears to her under various aspects. The inhabitants of the locality generally regard the case as one of genuine witchcraft; and it is difficult to persuade them that it is an instance of the power exercised over ignorance and superstition by crafty and sordid knavery.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 1, Two o'clock.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.—The only item of intelligence from Dresden, is the fact that Count Bunt, from St. Petersburg, and Count Alvensleben, have likewise gone to Berlin. To the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Saxon representatives, the information will have appeared like a thunder-clap. The disagreement of the two Ministers was the means by which they intended to work, and they flattered themselves with the idea that an agreement between those two was an impossibility. The journey of the two Ministers to Berlin is to them, therefore, the most unfavourable augury. Several other plenipotentiaries have arrived. From Mecklenburg—Schweftin, Count Bulow; from Nassau, Minister Daugern; and from Hesse-Homburg, Minister Holzhausen.

INDIA.—Despatches from Calcutta to the 21st November, in anticipation of the overland mail, have arrived, perfectly barren of political intelligence.

THE ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

On Monday evening the Liverpool Protestant Operative and Reform Association held a great meeting. The Rev. Dr. McNeill, who presided, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and expressed a hope that England would not stultify herself in the eyes of the civilized world by allowing the talk of a bravo to end in the conduct of a ninny; for if her conduct were now hesitating or faltering—if she refused to take decisive measures in reference to the Popish hierarchy, she would give proof that all her late talk had been no better than blustering and bravado. He would inform his Eminence (Cardinal Wiseman) of a fact with which he might not,

perhaps, be yet acquainted—that a committee of British merchants had been formed in that place for the very practical and business-like object of concentrating the Protestantism of the town, to urge on the Government the well-known and repeatedly expressed feeling and principle of the nation, to hold significant communication with the members for the county and borough, and to use all the means that might be deemed advisable to carry out the resolutions adopted at the great town's meeting lately held in the Amphitheatre, under the presidency of the chief magistrate (cheers).

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

This great work was to have been completed within the year, and, according to the terms of the original contract, to have been handed over yesterday to the Commissioners, the last day of the year having been appropriately fixed upon for that purpose. But alterations and additions on the design, involving a very considerable increase in the labour of the contractors, have unavoidably postponed the term within which the undertaking can be brought to a close, and for one month longer Messrs. Fox and Henderson will continue in possession of the gigantic premises which with such marvellous rapidity they have reared. In the meantime, as substantially the building has been so nearly finished on the last day of the year, the contractors invited the members of the Royal Society of Arts to witness the progress made by them, to hear the scientific and mechanical appliances by which so vast and novel a structure has been reared elaborately detailed, and to have the means of judging how far the Crystal Palace will fulfil the grand object for which it was designed. The idea of the exhibition having originated with the society, it was an appropriate compliment paid to its members that when the advanced state of the works warranted a visit they should be invited to an inspection, and in order that every facility might be afforded them for estimating correctly the skill and energy which had been developed in the progress of this great undertaking, Professor Cowper, of King's College, lectured to them on the subject. The learned and able professor had a crowded and highly interested audience. His explanations and practical illustrations were repeatedly and deservedly applauded, the members of the society gathered round the rostrum whence he addressed them with an eagerness quite worthy of the sight-seeing enthusiasm which Christmas time notoriously begets. The lecture was delivered in a square of the building fitted up for the occasion, a little to the west of the contractors' temporary offices. It was so interspersed with references to diagrams and models that the reader could form but a very inadequate idea of the talent and ingenuity which the details of construction have called forth—of the mechanical and engineering skill developed—of the intricate calculations—the nice distribution of forces—the novel appliances of old facilities—the invention of machinery where the work required it—and, above everything else, the untiring energy, the marvellous rapidity, and the perfect organization of labour, with which an undertaking so vast and so new has been pushed forward to a point at which its success may be pronounced certain. The lecturer perorated his discourse with an allusion to the trees enclosed with the structure:—

Some of the nations abroad were in the habit of planting trees of liberty, which very soon dried up, withered, and decayed. The English people were not very fond of emblems; but he could not help thinking that these were real trees of liberty, as they proved that we did not live under a despotic Government. The people wished that these trees should be preserved, though 1,000 trees had been cut down in Kensington-gardens a few years ago without the slightest complaint being made. John Bull, however, had set his mind on retaining these trees, whether they spoiled the building or not, and there accordingly they remained, a standing proof of the attention which the Government paid to the will of the people. He thought he might even carry his imagery a little further, for these trees might be said to represent the rights and interests of the various classes of the country, all that was required being that they should be so lopped and pruned that one should not overshadow the other; while the arch above might be compared to their glorious constitution, which was comprehensive enough to protect and include all.

MR. JOSEPH HUME ON THE MINORITY CHURCHMAN.—The Brighton Anti-church rate Committee have received the following letter from the veteran reformer, Mr. Joseph Hume:—"Burnley Hall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Dec. 21, 1850.—Gentlemen,—I have received your circular of the 3d inst., and concur with you in the importance of resisting the proceedings that would give force to the minority at vestries. I considered the decision in the Braintree case as disgraceful to the bench, and contrary to the spirit of all our public institutions, in which the majority alone sanction proceedings. Let them take the Houses of Lords and Commons, and many other public institutions, and the majority gives laws, and why not the vestries? If you had any report of the proceedings of the meeting on the 9th December, 1847, that you could spare, I should be pleased to receive it, to refresh my memory with the particulars. I must at the same time say that the parties who are pushing the prosecution of Messrs. Bently and Mighell are not true friends of the Church; and if they persevere in these unconstitutional proceedings, they will make many persons join the Anti-state-church Association, and thus by their folly endanger the Established Church. I shall be ready to aid your efforts in Parliament, and shall be pleased to be informed, from time to time, of your proceedings. I remain, your obedient servant, JOSEPH HUME."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—It is understood that his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant means to honour the Lord Mayor elect—Alderman Guinness—with his presence at dinner on the 21st of January next.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.
Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a large batch of letters this week on the all-engrossing topic of the day, most of them in accordance with the views maintained in this journal. We have inserted one or two of the first which came to hand. But we suggest that, in our judgment, a further discussion of our differences is not needed, nor desirable. We shall not continue, therefore, after this week, to insert letters on the controversial aspect of the question. Practical suggestions we shall be happy to receive and publish, if deemed suitable.

"Q. H. B." We are sorry that it is not in our power to furnish him with the desired information.

Thanks to our Brighton correspondent.

"James M'Wharton." Unfortunately our views and his do not coincide on the topic he suggests.

"An Old Pupil." We do not like reviews in letters; and we uniformly decline to insert them in that shape.

"John Penny." We had already determined on bringing forward both the topics mentioned in his letter. We are not the less obliged to him, however.

"Edward Clarke." Many thanks. We will do our best, although we do not subscribe to the justness of the comparison.

"Noncon." Received and acknowledged with the liveliest gratitude.

Received—James Epps, by Dr. Epps, 10s. additional for the Hesse Cassel Fund.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1851.

SUMMARY.

LAST night, the year 1850 expired—and the first half of the nineteenth century was completed. To-day, we enter upon a new year—may it be to all our readers a happy one! The transition could hardly be made without exciting serious reflections—humbling, in as far as they have reference to ourselves—grateful, in as far as they have reference to God. The past has its moral for us—the future, its incentives. Let us heed the one, and be moved by the other! What 1851 will produce, it is impossible to foretell with certainty—for in regard to "things to come," human sagacity is often baffled by the merest trifles. But, if we cannot predict events, we may, at least, determine generally what will be the nature of our duties—and resolution to fulfil them, tempered by a due sense of our own frailty, and fortified by dependence on divine strength, will be the fittest state of mind with which for every one of us to enter upon the new period of time.

Christmas festivities have suspended, for a season, anti-Papal excitement. For our own part, we are anxious now to turn the movement out of a mischievous, into a useful, channel. Mere declamation and discussion have had their day—and a uncommonly long day it has been—can we not now agree together touching what had best be done? It is tolerably clear to our minds that her Majesty's Government will not fulfil the expectations it has done so much to excite. We, of course, cannot pretend to be grieved at this—but we do think that the Protestantism which has been so noisy, ought not to allow its zeal to blow off in mere effervescence. It ought, at least, to take such precautions against the aggressions of Popery, as may be had by repealing such enactments as tend directly to foster it. We have named one in our first ecclesiastical article. We are prepared, as opportunity serves, to specify several others. Would it not be well for us to lay aside our differences of theory, and cordially unite in making the spirit which has been roused subservient to practical ends which we all desire to see realized? To this, at all events, we shall devote ourselves during the interval which must intervene between the present time and the opening of Parliament. Meanwhile we shall, of course, notice, as they occur, the events which illustrate the spirit of the times. With this view we beg to direct the reader's attention to our abbreviated report of the public meeting held at Leeds, and to the series of resolutions passed by the Civil Questions Committee of the Yorkshire Baptist Association. Oh! if the agitation had been but generally conducted, at least by Protestant Dissenters, in a similar spirit, and had re-

sulted in similar resolutions, how much higher a position should we now have occupied in the respect of our fellow-countrymen! But, inasmuch as lamentation will not avail us aught at present, let us seek compensation in wise and united activity!

Perhaps before we quit the topic of the Pope's letter, we ought to notice, if only by a passing word or two, the pamphlet of Lord St. Germans, and the letter of Lord Massarene, both Protestant noblemen, and both, we believe, Conservative. The latter writes to the Ulster Protestant Association, by which he had been invited to attend a public meeting, in a strain of the wisest and most religious animadversion, and temperately but decidedly rebukes the arrogant claims, and exclusiveness of the Church of England as similar in spirit to those of the Church of Rome. Lord St. Germans goes over much of the ground originally traversed by Cardinal Wiseman—and thus puts the practical difficulty which the recent agitation has brought upon her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Legislature:—

"The law does not acknowledge the right of the Pope to create bishoprics, or to appoint bishops with territorial titles, in Ireland, any more than it does in England. Parliament, in proceeding to legislate on the subject, will, therefore, find itself in this dilemma: either it must prohibit in England that which it permits in Ireland, or it must prohibit in Ireland that which has been immemorially done in that country without let or hindrance. By taking the former course, Parliament will destroy the unity of the Church, and thereby weaken its position in Ireland. By taking the latter, it will cause great and general discontent among the Roman Catholics in Ireland, will increase the difficulty of governing that country, and will encumber the statute-book with a law destined, like so many others, to become a dead letter." A hopeful prospect this for legislative sagacity.

Apud Popery, the difference between the Bishop of London and the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, may serve to show some of our zealous Church reformers how much easier it is to talk of turning out Puseyistic clergymen from the Establishment, than to do it. The Bishop of London having refused, it is said even with tears, to withdraw his episcopal ban on Mr. Bennett, the latter gentleman refuses to sign the deed necessary to give his resignation legal validity. The Bishop, therefore, must have recourse to law and the ecclesiastical court. Here, Mr. Bennett, rumour says, will contest every inch with him, and will appeal from court to court until he has had the decision of the highest tribunal in the kingdom. The proceedings, therefore, may be expected to occupy two or three years at least, and will, perhaps, terminate, as in the Gorham case, in a confirmation of the comprehensive character of the State-church. Now, what one clergyman can do, any or all of them may do. They may be called upon to resign, but will they obey? And if the law is altered to invest bishops with more summary power, that the case may be met, is it certain that the sword will not be found in the end double-edged—as dangerous to Evangelicals as to Tractarians? Every step taken or proposed to adapt the system to the views of the age, does but make bad worse—the new cloth on the old garment makes the rent larger than it was before. Again we say, with perfect confidence, any real reform of the Church of England, whilst it remains an Act-of-Parliament Church, is a sheer impracticability, which neither Lord Ashley nor the *Daily News* will be able to surmount.

The Aylesbury and St. Alban's elections have come off much as all elections at those boroughs will, whilst the present system continues. The longest purse, the most shameless corruption, the least scrupulous agency, carries the day. Politics are nothing in such contests—at all events, the contest between political principles is only ostensible, not real. Such elections are a scandal to our country, and, we verily believe, will not much longer continue under the sanction of law. Probably, before another general election, such boroughs will be dealt with as befits their merits.

A long correspondence between Baron Koller, the Austrian *chargé d'affaires* in London, and Lord Palmerston, on the assault perpetrated in September last upon General Haynau, has just been made public. The Baron does not seem to comprehend that juries in this country cannot be made to give a verdict at the pleasure of the Government. General Haynau himself refused to identify the culprits at the request of the police authorities, and it is difficult to see how our Government could succeed in establishing a charge where the principal witness is absent. Lord Palmerston's doctrine of protection, however, acted on in the Grecian affair, may now be turned against him—and, according to that doctrine, Austria, if she were strong enough, would be justified in taking that satisfaction which the institutions of the country cannot give her. Unable to carry it with so high a hand, Baron Koller terminates the correspondence by a threat of reciprocity. Eng-

lishmen in Vienna, therefore, had better be off if they have no urgent business there, and be wary, as well as quiet, if they have. Nothing can justify so brutal a menace—it is an authorized incentive to mob violence. Let it be observed, however, that a London crowd is as indignant against home as foreign tyrants—and vent their execrations upon, and level their missiles at, unmanly cruelty, whether exercised by an Austrian Haynau, or an English Sloane. Our reason cannot justify these fierce ebullitions, but, happily, they seldom occur save where the culprit has outraged all the feelings of our common nature, and where law cannot reach him, or punish the crime as it deserves.

We know not that comment is called for on the strike of the Railway Engineers and Drivers on the London and North-Western line. The men were plainly unreasonable; and, after their passions cooled, appeared to be sensible of it. Substantially, they have given in, and the matter is amicably settled.

The *Patriot* of Monday announces the death of the Rev. Algernon Wells, most widely known as the Secretary of the Congregational Union. Of that organization he was the soul; and his lamented decease will, doubtless, be most keenly felt by its members. We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, and but once enjoyed the opportunity of listening to him from the pulpit. That he was highly esteemed as a public man, and greatly beloved as a pastor, we know; and we express our cordial sympathy with that wide circle of his friends who now mourn his bereavement. His life was consistent, and his death peaceful.

The interest of foreign affairs is now concentrated upon the Dresden Conferences. In the capital of Saxony, there are now assembled the representatives of some seven-and-twenty states, varying in station upon the scale of nationalities from Imperial Austria to petty principalities not larger than an English county, and inferior in the influence of wealth and practical intelligence. Constituted into a Confederation by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, these states are now called upon to decide the rivalries of the two great powers, Austria and Prussia, who were parties to that celebrated compact. It is the sword of Russia, that now, as then, weighs in the balance against the liberties of Germany; but the ambition of Prussia looks not now, as then, to the favour of the Czar for its gratification, but to systematic tampering with the popular aspirations. She has sacrificed Hesse Cassel and Schleswig-Holstein, and will probably assent to the introduction of Austrian provinces into the German Bund. Thus the conferences will only exhibit another proof of the complete subjection of the minor to the major states, and result in the formal establishment of a unitary supremacy.

Our West Indian colony, Jamaica, is still suffering under the scourge of cholera. In addition to the physical misery inflicted, a frightful state of morals is disclosed, and society is driven to the verge of dissolution. Thus, the bitter harvest of long-sown crime is reaped in an hour; and the habitual indulgence of merely animal passions is found destructive of all human ties. Help is needed—help in the form of a shipload of surgeons and medicines—help that must be prompt to be of much avail. If the hands of Downing-street Colonial officials are tied by the red tape of their own etiquette, there is the greater demand on voluntary effort. The merchants of London and Southampton are happily astir, and we may hope that a steamer will yet be in time to stay the plague, ere it has added many more to the number of its slain.

A LOOK FORWARD.

WHEN, after protracted toil, one has surmounted the topmost ridge of a mountain chain which separates one large district of country from another, his first impulse will naturally be to look before him, and take in as wide a view of the ground over which he is about to pass, as the state of the atmosphere, and his own powers of vision, render possible to him. The same desire takes possession of us as we pass over the boundary line between one year and another; between the half-century that is past, and that which is to come. Up to the close of 1850, history presented itself as the most appropriate study for the reflecting, and the most fitting theme of a journalist; but, now that we have passed into the year 1851, and have commenced a new half-century, the spirit of prophecy seizes most men, and speculations on the future thrust aside, for the moment, observations of the past. We know, indeed, that any but the vaguest and most general foresight is denied us. Experience has taught us how common it is to have all our expectations falsified by the occurrence of seemingly trivial, and quite unforeseen, incidents. Predictions, when they are not guesses, are but the calculations drawn from the presumed continuance and action of forces already at work. The guess may be a happy one—the calculation may turn out correct—but, in both cases, the reverse, we are aware, is equally probable. Nevertheless, instinct impels

us to look as far a-head as possible, and to shape coming events as distinctly as we can, to the satisfaction of our judgment.

We have entered upon another half-century, and eagerly do the thoughtful scan the "signs of the times." This day, we believe, the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 take formal possession of the Crystal Palace. The fact is a peculiarly significant one. It illustrates the dominant idea with which the present epoch of time dawns upon the world. Rivalry in the arts of peace is gaining the ascendancy over rivalry in the arts of war. Military symbols and martial shows are becoming displaced by those which shed light upon industry and commerce. Instead of rushing forth, as we did fifty years ago, armed to the teeth, and breathing defiance, to try our prowess against the combined nations of Europe, we stay at home, and invite the intelligent and thoughtful of all lands to become our guests, and to compare notes on all that mind has yet done to subjugate matter to human progress and enjoyment. Does not this fact indicate a complete turn for the better in the sentiments of the age? Must not this pacific idea, which presides at the birth of 1851, give some colour to the complexion of its destiny? Here is an influence at work, on the very first day of the half-century, strong enough to set the world in motion—an influence civilizing and elevating in its character, and tending to draw together more closely the bonds of international brotherhood. Is it not all but certain, that it will nourish itself by exercise, and that, during the progress of the next fifty years, it will entirely revolutionize traditional laws and practices, and give to industry that post of prominence, and those attributes of honour, which have been heretofore reserved exclusively for war?

We look abroad, and we detect, everywhere, symptoms that the reign of brute force is decaying, and "ready to vanish away." The very magnitude of the military precautions which continental rulers are taking to support their authority, indicate—like the last brilliant glare of a lamp whose oil is exhausted—that the system so long in the ascendancy borders close upon its own extinction. Underneath the pressure of despotic laws, and ruinous standing armies, thought is pervading and expanding the minds of oppressed peoples. They have gotten a knowledge of their power—they have become sensible, also, of the sources of their weakness—they have learned to "bide their time"—they have lost none of their patriotic aspirations. They have within them the strength of a volcano. Fire glows in their hearts, and but a thin crust of hardened form, and conventional government, conceals what it cannot smother. The contest between might and right is assuming a dangerous character. Every engineer—to change the figure—whilst steam is being generated by the fuel which he heaps upon the furnace, madly sits upon the safety-valve, to prevent the possibility of its escape. There would seem to be but one possible issue—a sudden and terrific explosion. Before the end of the century the changes likely to occur are too great for approximate calculation. To our view, monarchy, at least in its continental form, appears to have reached its Saturday night. It has staked its last counter, and all its credit, upon the game it is now playing, and, so far as great providential laws may be consulted as to the future, it is certain that the odds are terribly against it. Short work but sharp will probably knock the present system into pieces.

Ecclesiastically, matters present a very similar aspect, in so far at least as Great Britain is concerned. We are under the pressure of an institution which every year's events tend to prove more and more clearly to be a profound and mischievous mistake—an institution, moreover, which is devoid of all self-adaptive power—originating in political necessities, sustained for political ends, but utterly unfitted, by the political element which pervades it, for the religious work which it undertakes to perform. That it has invited the aggressions of Popery no man can deny. That it generates a Papal spirit in its functionaries all history proves. That it can reform itself experience has taught every man of common observation to treat as a fond delusion. Increased knowledge, intellectual and spiritual, has already expanded the public mind until the pressure of this institution is felt by all to be more or less irksome. It is now an incumbrance, not an instrument. It is borne with, rather than chosen. It lives in the affections of memory, but not in the sympathies of anticipation. It is a shell within which life has become too potent to remain much longer confined. We do but calculate upon the operation of natural forces, when we calculate upon its destruction. The religious spirit within it, and political exigencies outside of it, will certainly combine to produce its disruption; and Christianity, no longer in the egg, will come forth free, to a wider, nobler, and more appropriate sphere of being and activity.

We hail, then, the beginning of a new half-century with hope. "Old things are passing away—

all things are becoming new." Let us put ourselves into the best position for helping on, and profiting by, the changes in store for us; so shall we best fulfil the special obligations laid upon us by the Supreme Governor of events. Never did year open with promise of greater things than the present. Just now the world is hushed. There is a silence which may be heard—but it is the silence of expectation. Let us nourish our spirits for the conflict which is pending; and in faith, hope, and love, step into the new year.

FREE-TRADE IN KNOWLEDGE—A FAIR FIELD FOR LITERATURE.

It is not from a paucity of topics—for several attractive themes just now invite our pen—but from a decided sense of present necessity, that we return at so short an interval to the subject of the knowledge-taxes. It will be observed, that a public meeting is convened for to-morrow, at the London Tavern, on the paper-duty; that Mr. Cobden has been expounding to the members of the Manchester Athenæum their collective interest in the matter; and that Mr. Charles Knight has added to his clever sketch of "The Struggles of a Book," another brochure, "The Case of the Authors." A vigorous movement is being made, in anticipation of the assembling of Parliament, for the abolition of this, the heaviest of the imposts on the diffusion of intelligence; and we are anxious to say something just now that may possibly be influential in placing the movement on the broadest basis, and giving to it the best direction.

The proposed movement should aim, we think, at the abolition, total and immediate, of all three of the burdens on literature; and it should impressively exhibit the effects of these burdens on the mental and moral habits of the people. We need not go over again the facts and figures of the case—though they are capable of, and are perpetually receiving, new and vivid illustrations. Suffice it to say, that the abolition of the paper-duty alone would affect comparatively little that most potent of printed agencies—the newspaper. It would, indeed, permit such an addition to the labour-fund of journalism, as would afford improved appearance, and a larger staff of literary *employés*—but it would scarcely reduce the price of a single copy, or perceptibly enlarge its area. On the contrary, by the removal also of the advertisement-tax and penny stamp, an incalculable accession of strength would accrue to the "fourth estate." Competition, already as keen in this as in any branch of industry, and certain then to be augmented, would prevent the gain going into the pockets of proprietors. Reduction in price, though probably fifty per cent., would be but a secondary advantage. Cheap advertising would be equivalent to the opening of new markets. An increased and permanent demand would arise for an important description of educated labour. The greatly diminished risk, in starting, would enable every party to have its diurnal organ, as well as every man his own journal. The suppressions and misrepresentations in which party journals are now enabled to indulge—to which, indeed, they are strongly tempted by their present position—would then in a great measure be neutralized, if not prevented. It would be to the body politic as though senses obliterated, stunted in their development, or fettered in their exercise, were suddenly restored, matured, and freed. It would be to the intelligence and morals of the people, all that corn-law repeal has been to their industry and commerce.

There are two facts which we hope to see pushed prominently forward in this agitation—first, that the taxes on knowledge fall by far most heavily on the cheapest literature; and secondly, that they act as a differential duty in favour of the worst. It is a current reply in the House of Commons to our demand, that the amount of paper duty on one copy of a work is incalculably small, ridiculously trifling; and a novel-reading M.P., accustomed to dabble in arithmetic, would work the rule-of-three sum—if one ream of paper, weighing twenty-two pounds, pay 1½d. per pound duty, what will three volumes, of thirty-six sheets, pay? But he would find from a curious table, prepared by Mr. Charles Knight, that though his fashionable thirty-shilling novel, "three volumes and once read," pay but 1½ per cent. duty, a volume of Chambers's well thumbed tracts pays 16 per cent! We give a portion of this highly instructive

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF THE PAPER TAX ON THE COST OF VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Title of Work.	Number Printed	Sheets	Total of Duty.	Rate of Duty per Cent.
Modern Novel, 3 vols.	1,000	36	£ 10	1½
Macaulay's History, 2 vols. .	35,000	84	930	2½
National Cyclopædia, 12 vols. .	20,000	384	2,040	7
Penny Cyclopædia, 35 vols. .	1,000	970	436	7½
Household Words, 1 vol.	50,000	26	605	8½
Half-Hours, complete	20,000	52	416	10
Working Man's Friend, 1 vol. .	100,000	13	426	12
Chambers's Papers, 1 vol. . .	40,000	8	133	16
Catalogue of Exhibition . . .	500,000	20	2,750	17

Here is proof positive of our first fact. The second

* "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper-duty," By Charles Knight. London: 90, Fleet-street.

is not open to demonstration by figures; but it is established by a little consideration. You may print on wretched paper, with old type, set up by ignorant children, from "copy" got for next to nothing, or furnished by pens that scatter poison for the wages of infamy—and, sold for a penny, it will pay. If it be garnished with licentious cuts it will go off the better. It will be bought by costermongers who cannot read, for the sake of those "cuts"—bought, and read to eager groups, by boys who have learned their letters in a ragged-school—by the exhausted scampstress girl, as a substitute for alcohol—by the gin-drinking "sweated" tailor, or broken-down artisan, to feed at once the fever of his feeble frame and his strong passions. Raise the price but by a halfpenny, and these customers fall off. Bring to them better stuff, at as cheap a rate, and they will turn, as by infallible instinct, to the better. But you cannot produce the better, at that rate, while you have to appease the government with what should pay the author. The fact is illustrated by the shilling volumes that are now so popular. These are remunerative simply because they are printed from American and foreign authors;—a just copyright law would destroy them, were it not accompanied by the repeal we advocate. It is seen, again, in the kind of writing preferred by the public. It is not the essay, moral or æsthetic, that takes with the reading, only with the thinking, classes. Foster, Macaulay, Jeffrey, and Carlyle, are known as essayists only by fame to the vast majority of educated Englishmen. History is the great teacher, and history chiefly when either imaginative or contemporaneous. Hence the power over opinion wielded by the newspaper. It takes the fact of the day, clothes it with, if not the grace and elegance, the bloom and sprightliness of talent, and makes it deliver lessons that would not be heard through the prologue from the didactic teacher. The government forbids the newspaper to go among the masses, by forbidding the unstamped publication of news—it leaves the field open to fiction, however poor and base, regardless whether truth or error be poured into the public ear. It is not a *laissez faire* policy, but a policy of protection to the high-priced, of preference to the inferior and impure, of discouragement—to millions of the people, of prohibition—to the enterprising, honourable, and beneficial. "Free-trade in knowledge! a fair field for literature!" is the first cry with which the friends of education, morality, and religion—the friends of the people—yea, the people themselves—should smite the dull ear of Ministers and Parliament.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON.—Associations for the voluntary relief of distress, the reclamation of the criminal, and the diffusion of Christian truth, are a noble characteristic of the English people. There is no city in the world possessing an equal number of charitable institutions as those of the British capital. Taking the whole of London, and not exempting, from their distance, such as may be correctly classed as metropolitan institutions, as Greenwich Hospital, &c., there are no less than 491 charitable institutions, exclusive of mere local endowments and trusts, parochial and local schools, &c. These charities comprise:—

- 12 General medical hospitals.
- 50 Medical charities for special purposes.
- 35 General dispensaries.
- 12 Societies and institutions for the preservation of life and public morals.
- 18 Societies for reclaiming the fallen, and staying the progress of crime.
- 14 Societies for the relief of general destitution and distress.
- 12 Societies for relief of specific description.
- 14 Societies for aiding the resources of the industrious (exclusive of loan funds and savings-banks).
- 11 Societies for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.
- 103 Colleges, hospitals, and institutions of almshouses for the aged.
- 16 Charitable pension societies.
- 74 Charitable and provident societies chiefly for specified classes.
- 31 Asylums for orphan and other necessitous children.
- 10 Educational foundations.
- 4 Charitable modern ditto.
- 40 School societies, religious books, church aiding and Christian visiting societies.
- 35 Bible and missionary societies.

491
(This includes parent societies only, and is quite exclusive of the numerous "auxiliaries," &c.)—These charities annually disburse in aid of their respective objects the extraordinary amount of £1,764,733, of which upwards of £1,000,000 is raised annually by voluntary contributions; the remainder from funded property, sale of publications, &c.—*Standard of Freedom.*

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—On Thursday, the 26th ult., the firm of Messrs. C. H. and E. Potter, paper manufacturers and stainers, 29 and 30, Budge-row, London, and Bollins and Belgrave Mills, Darwen, provided a sumptuous dinner at the Highbury Barn Tavern, for the whole of their workpeople in their London establishment. This is customary with them at their manufactory, Darwen, where from three to four hundred usually dine on New Year's-year. It is to be hoped many others will be induced to follow these examples, as being calculated to foster a right feeling of mutual interest and dependence between employers and the employed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Finance has made an unsuccessful attempt to raise a loan; his failure being variously ascribed to the too stringent terms with which he limited his offer, and the too great desires of the capitalists, who stood aloof. The sum was small—1,548,547 francs of Five per Cent. Rentes, and 493,217 francs of Three per Cent. Stock from the Savings-bank and Lyons Railroad. The Minister had fixed the minimum prices of 98.50 francs for the Five per Cent., and 56.25 francs for the Three per Cent.; only one tender was received, at the rates of 92.40 and 54.60 for the respective stocks. So the adjudication had to be adjourned.

The only interesting matter in which the Assembly has been concerned is a question of privilege. A representative, M. Mauguin, had been arrested on Friday morning, for a debt of a thousand francs, in virtue of a judgment pronounced by the Tribunal of Commerce. On the point of being committed to prison, he demanded to be conducted before the President of the Tribunal. This functionary referred the matter to the court, which decided for carrying the imprisonment into effect, upon the ground that the constitution of 1848 accorded no immunity to representatives relative to imprisonment for civil or commercial matters. M. de Larochejacquelin undertook to bring forward the case in the Assembly. He contended that although the constitution of 1848 only laid down the rule in criminal cases, and was silent with regard to civil, this silence arose from the circumstance that corporal restraint had been abolished when the constitution was voted. He placed M. Mauguin under the protection of the sovereignty of the Assembly. M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, insisted upon observing the independence of the judicial and legislative powers. The Assembly would take a very questionable course in decreeing the liberation of a representative who had been committed to prison by virtue of a judicial sentence. The proper course would be to bring in a bill declaring the inviolability of representatives in civil matters. M. de Vatimesnil vigorously assailed the position of the Minister of Justice, by insisting on the paramount sovereignty of the Assembly, which was personified in its members. Certainly the independence of the two powers ought to be respected. But in this instance the independence of the Assembly was invaded. If one representative were arrested, what was to hinder a mutilation of the legislative body by the arrest of several? The house adopted M. de Larochejacquelin's motion for setting M. Mauguin at liberty by a large majority. M. Dupin drew up a copy of the resolution, and charged the head "huissier" to go and set M. Mauguin at liberty.

The Socialist paper, *Le Vote Universel*, has been condemned by the Assize Court of Paris to a fine of 6,000 francs, and its directors to six months' imprisonment, for an article entitled "Contrastes Sociaux au 19^{ème} Siècle—Les Petits Enfants." The object of the article is to contrast the condition of the rich, whose children, the author alleges, are only allowed to enjoy the amusements of the gardens of the Tuilleries, with those of the poor, who pine in squalid misery, shut up in caves or garrets. The Bonapartist police spy, Allais, has been tried, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, against which lenient sentence he appeals.

The *Presse* announces that M. Frederick Bastiat has arrived at Marseilles in so desperate a state of health that his life is despaired of.

GERMANY.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCES.

The *Daily News* correspondent gives a description of the scene of these important deliberations, which it may be well here to reproduce, before entering on the grave concerns debated:—

Dresden has at all times more character, more life about it than Berlin; the people are heartier, the streets are fuller, and, as in London, the cries of hawkers may occasionally be heard; organs are ground by wandering Italians; small shows are occasionally to be seen, and at all times one remarks the absence of that cringing, servile fear which the existence of a police *regime* always brings with it. At Christmas time, however, the daily bustle and life of Dresden is increased a hundredfold. The narrow streets are made still narrower by the erection of long rows of booths, in which the most tempting gaudy wares, gilt gingerbread, fairings of all kinds, are disposed in alluring array. In the interstices between the booths, the humbler vendor of Christmas articles locates his table, with imitation, or real Christmas trees, glittering with gold, and waiting but for darkness to be lit up with numerous varicoloured lights. It is impossible to describe the variety of articles displayed to view in this way. Things social, moral, political, and national, are elevated or brought down to the level of children's toys. The Prussian eagle appears as a gilt gingerbread target for the mark of small Saxon sharpshooters; the Saxon landwehr appears in gingerbread, wood, leather, gutta serena, cotton, wool; in fact, in every manufacturable substance. The morality of the toys and engravings laid out for sale is indisputable, while the figures and groupings of all the saints in the calendar remind the pious of their religious duties. The crowds of purchasers who, with the curious, throng the streets, make it difficult to pass along occasionally, but the good humour and civility of all is very great.

The Conference met on the 23rd, and sat several hours, with closed doors. It was made known the following day, that Prince Schwarzenburg and M. Manteuffel addressed the Assembly in congratulatory and hortative strains; and that Von der Pforten, in a few words, declared that the intelligence of the German people demanded alterations in the consti-

tution of the confederation, which he was prepared to advocate. The Conference adjourned to the 26th, Schwarzenburg and Manteuffel perfecting, in private, their mutual understanding; they were to repair to Berlin in company on the 27th. The *Times* has "the latest and most probable" account of the intended *tactique* of Prussia, and a list of States "represented in the Conference;" both of which are worth attention, in order to understand what may follow. The Prussian programme is supposed to be:—

1. To establish a separate exclusive power, to be wielded by Prussia and Austria alone.
 2. A reduction of the number of votes, allowing two to Austria and Prussia respectively. The other Kings to possess one vote each. The minor States to be classed in groups, each group to have the right of one vote.
 3. No Parliamentary representation of the minor States.
 4. The principles of the alliance to be taken as the point on which the conferences are to be based.
- If this is really the course to be pursued by Prussia, two questions of great prominence arise:—Will the four Kings accede to the placing the Executive solely in the hands of the two great powers? Will the German Chambers submit to be set aside by a legislative alliance which does not acknowledge the right of a representation of the people?—a body of the allied States issuing laws and taxes without Parliamentary representation.

A semi-official list of states and their representatives is as follows:—

Austria—Prince Schwarzenburg.
Prussia—Manteuffel and Alvensleben.
Bavaria—Von der Pforten and Count Aretin.
Saxony—Baron von Beust.
Hanover—Münchhausen and Von Schele.
Württemberg—Neurath.
Grand Duchy of Hesse—Dalwigk and Hallwachs.
Brunswick—Schleinitz and Liebe.
Saxe Weimar—Walldorf and Fritzsche.
Saxe Coburg Gotha—Seebach.
Saxe Meiningen—Wechmar.
Saxe Altenburg—Count Von Beust.
Mecklenburgh Strelitz—Oerzen.
Anhalt Dessau—Plötz.
Anhalt Bamberg—Krosigk.
Schwarzburg Sondershausen—Chop.
Schwarzburg Rudolstadt—Röder.
Reuss (the senior line)—Otto.
Reuss (the junior line)—Bretschneider.
Lubeck—Brehmer.
Frankfort—Harnier.
Bremen—Schmidt.
Hamburg—Banks.

Lord Palmerston has instructed his agent in Germany to preserve the strictest neutrality on all questions in dispute between Austria and Prussia; he has himself, however, caused a circular note to be presented to the governments of Germany, in which the admission into the Confederation of all the Austrian provinces is protested against in very strong language. This protest will most probably prove of little avail, for the two great powers, Austria and Prussia, are agreed on the point, and as they are the chief parties concerned, will not pay more than the necessary diplomatic attention to it. The minor kings may seize hold of the opportunity to prolong their resistance, but they must finally give way to the all-powerful right of Austria and Prussia. They will also prove very troublesome to deal with when the question of the constitution in each particular state shall come before the conferences.

One of the first results which the Austrian Government are likely to seek from the late pacific arrangement, will be the raising of a new loan of large amount to restore the finances of the country from their state of utter disorder. At the same time the opinion is expressed that, under the existing responsible management of public affairs, the attempt will wholly fail. As respects home capitalists, the loan of 1849, which was at discount from the moment of the issue, has proved one of the most disastrous ever contracted.—*Times*.

Advices from Cassel represent the inhabitants as continuing to suffer much from the Bavarian and Austrian troops. Riots were taking place between South German troops and the Prussian garrison. The Austrian Commissioner has published a proclamation declaring martial law, prohibiting the possession of arms, and the publication of various journals, in spite of the remonstrances of the Prussian General Peßker.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Lord High Commissioner has been again obliged to prorogue the House of Representatives, in order to prevent the adoption of a seditious decree by the Assembly, to the effect that the people of the Seven Ionian Islands, forming an inseparable portion of the Hellenic nation, had been deprived of the enjoyment and real exercise of their rights, and the motives for which they were placed under British protection, in virtue of a treaty to which they never gave any sort of consent. Eleven members had signed the declaration, "that the unanimous, firm, and unalterable wish of the people of the seven Hellenic Islands is to recover their independence, and procure their annexation to their own nation—independent Greece."

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The steam-ship "Asia" brings intelligence from New York up to the 18th, having made the quickest passage on record.

A telegraphic despatch from South Carolina mentions that the Senate of that State had passed a bill for a convention, and giving 300,000 dollars to be applied to military purposes. The President, in reply to the inquiry of the Governor of South Carolina, demanding the reasons for sending troops to

the garrison of that State, replied that, being Commander-in-Chief of the navies and armies of the United States, he could not be held accountable for the manner in which he performed his duties.

No important business has thus far been accomplished by the present Congress. Mr. Cass has introduced a resolution in the Senate, calling for the correspondence between the Government and the Austrian Minister, relative to the diplomatic agent sent by the United States to Hungary during the revolutionary conflict in that country. Mr. Benton has introduced a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

George Thompson is lecturing to large audiences in Boston, on the subject of British India. His lectures are received with the most profound satisfaction.

A spirited meeting has been held in New York by the friends of cheap postage. Resolutions were adopted urging an immediate and general action in Congress in favour of the bill reported at the last session, providing for a uniform rate of two cents, prepaid, on letters, and one cent on newspapers.

A number of the states have already adopted the policy of the Homestead Exemption law. Vermont has passed an act which exempts from execution, not only the dwelling and the land, but the produce of the land. This is a step beyond anything yet. The principle is working well. It is reclaiming a large class of persons from idle and worthless habits, who, for fear of continued persecution from old creditors, abandoned themselves to despair.

On Dec. 13, while the "Anglo-Norman" steamer was proceeding up the river from New Orleans, on a pleasure excursion, with between two and three hundred persons on board, most of them respectable citizens, her boiler exploded, and from eighty to a hundred persons were killed, wounded, or missing.

Jenny Lind has reached Washington, and given her first concert, which was crowded to excess, and attended by the President and all the notabilities. She visited the Senate Chamber for about five minutes, but withdrew in consequence of the excitement which arose on her appearance. Jenny was eminently successful at Baltimore, the enthusiasm of the public in no wise abating. Large preparations have been made for her at Havana, where a very sumptuous residence has been taken for her.

The cholera continues to rage with appalling virulence through Jamaica. Kingston is now free from it at the cost of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. The House of Assembly met on the 19th of November, "with barely a quorum present." A bill for placing £10,000 at the disposal of the Central Board of Health in Spanish Town, was passed through all stages but the last one, by the 21st of November; and on that day, when there remained the one final stage for the bill to pass through, the house resolved to adjourn on the following day till the 10th of December. But on the next day the attendance was less than a quorum, and the house was obliged to adjourn, without transacting any business. Governor Sir Charles Grey promptly solved the difficulty, at the request of the members themselves, by proroguing the legislature and resuming it for a new session on the 25th. On the 25th, the few members in town met in the diminished quorum competent to act on the first day of a session, reintroduced the bill, and passed it through all its stages; and on the following day it received the assent of the Council and Governor. The house then again, by concert with his Excellency, adjourned to the 10th December.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A son of Baron Nathaniel Rothschild died on Sunday week in Paris, after a tedious illness: he was about six years of age. The death of this child is a source of great grief to the whole of the Rothschild family.

The President of the French Republic has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honour on Abbé Titmarche, the parish priest of Ham during his captivity in the citadel of that town. The same honour has been refused by Frère Philippe, the head of the Christian Brethren in France.

A considerable improvement will be made in the delivery of foreign letters in Paris from the 1st of January next. One hundred and forty non-commissioned officers of the army, retired from the service, have been engaged by the Post-office authorities to assist the postmen.

Monseigneur Garibaldi, Archbishop of Myra, has presented his credentials as Nuncio of the Holy Apostolic See to the French Republic.

At the French Academy of Sciences, Lord Brougham has read a supplementary paper on light, his experiments on which have greatly injured his sight. He left immediately for London.

The Belgian House of Representatives has passed a Government bill for the "demonetization" of gold, and the adoption of silver as the sole standard of value in Belgium.

A tariff of taxes on professions at Rome has been published; advocates are to pay 30 scudi (£7) per annum; attorneys, 24 scudi; notaries, 12; physicians of the medical college, 24; and practising physicians, 10; surgeons, 9; barbers, 6; engineers and architects, 20 scudi.

Orders have just been given by the French Minister of the Interior to all prefects of departments to exercise the strictest surveillance on the foreign refugees who make themselves the propagators of Socialist doctrines. Several Spanish and Italian refugees have just been expelled from the French territory as a measure of public safety.

One proof of the increasing interest felt abroad in the Exhibition of next year, is the publication, for

the use of the many Netherlandish visitors, of a guide-book at Amsterdam, to be called, "Het Leven in London"—Life in London.

Mazzini has left Geneva for Lugano, in company with several of his political friends. While at Geneva he was openly residing in the house of a German lady in the quarter known as Le Paquis. There was no attempt at concealment. His journey to Lugano is for the purpose of following up his plan of a loan, and of organizing a Propaganda with a view to a future insurrection in Lombardy.

Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, has, it is said, offered the loan of a million of florins, to promote the realisation of the plan of the Austrian Government, for removing the Jews from Galicia, and establishing them in agricultural colonies in Hungary. The Government will pay 5 per cent. interest for the money.—*Galvani*.

The *Gomer Polski* announces that the affair of the Hungarian refugees has been finally arranged. America has offered them an asylum, which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses from thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government, and acceded to by England and America.

A letter from Naples of the 10th ult., in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, states that the police have been of late actively engaged in preparing materials for the prosecution of those persons who caused the expulsion of the Jesuits from Naples in 1848, and that legal proceedings have actually been commenced against them.

The merchants of Leipzig have presented to M. Manteuffel a valuable civic crown, supported by branches of oak and laurel, of solid gold, as a tribute of their gratitude for his successful efforts towards preserving the greatest of all blessings—Peace.

The eldest daughter of Schiller, Madame Caroline Junot, died suddenly, on the 19th ult., at Wurzburg, in Bavaria.

The King of Denmark has, by a decree relinquished the exclusive right which he enjoyed of sporting over a certain number of what were called royal districts.

The Government of Saxe-Weimar, in a recent sitting of the Diet, submitted bills for putting an end to the exemption from taxes which the clergy, the professors of universities, the members of courts of appeal, &c., at present enjoy; also for establishing a tax on incomes.

A Dutch paper states, that several members of the Lower Chamber of the Netherlands have formed themselves into an association to abolish slavery in the Netherlands Indies, East and West.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred at San Francisco on the 29th of October, by which a number of lives were destroyed, variously estimated at from seventy-five to a hundred. This was caused by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer "Sagamore," which took place just as she was leaving her wharf for Stockton.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were experienced at Antigua on the 2nd November.

The French prisoners now in New York, charged with robbing the hotel of the Countess de Caumont, are to be given up at the requisition of the French Government, under a treaty of extradition, as contracted with Louis Philippe.

CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE WORKHOUSES.—On Christmas-day, the poor in the various metropolitan and suburban workhouses were regaled with an extra allowance of good cheer, in accordance with the decision of the respective Boards of Guardians, whilst the out-door poor, in many instances, received additional assistance in money and kind, so as to enable them to participate in the festivities of the season. From the statements collected at the various workhouses, the gratifying fact is elicited that there is a vast decrease in pauperism as compared with the returns of the previous year, taking the entire metropolis, of little less than 30,000. There are from 80,000 to 100,000 in the receipt of parochial relief.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISIONS.—During the fog, on the night of Monday week, several serious railway collisions took place, two of which were on the Eastern Counties line. They appear to have arisen from the delay occasioned by the density of the atmosphere and the slipperiness of the rails; Express-trains running into mixed trains that should have long before been in safety. One of the engine-drivers was examined by the Stratford magistrates, and acquitted of negligence. A similar disaster on the York and North Midland line is still *sub judice*.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.—A Newcastle paper gives the following interesting fact illustrative of the rapid spread of intellectual culture among a large and deserving class of the population of this district: "A bookseller in the market, in this town, recently had upon his stall ten copies of Emerson's work on Fluxions, all of which he sold at 7s. 6d. a copy to pitmen. He said they were by far his best customers, and that a standard mathematical work never laid long on his stall, being secured by them as a prize. On a subsequent day, at the same stall, there were three men; one bought a work on algebra, another requested a Greek delectus, the third was perusing a Spanish grammar. These men were all hewers of coal.

Mr. Thomson Hankey, jun., and Mr. Cotton, had an interview with Mr. Hawes on Saturday, respecting the cholera in Jamaica,

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

MR. SLOANE, JANE WILLBRED, AND THE POPULACE.—Mr. Sloane was re-examined on Friday last, at the Guildhall, under circumstances of an unaccountable and happily rare extra-judicial kind. The interior and approaches to the court are described as resembling those of a theatre on boxing-night. The prisoner, and even his council, were assailed with marks of hostility and disgust, which were frequently repeated during the proceedings, and do not appear to have been repressed by magisterial authority. The poor girl was received with less objectionable manifestations of opposite feeling. Her improved physical condition was obvious, and its details were given by the resident surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital. "We gave her, by Mr. Marsden's directions, sustenance in small quantities, and at frequent intervals; her weight on the 12th December was under 60lbs; on the 20th she weighed 66½lbs. Yesterday she weighed 73½lbs." Jane Willbred gave the following additional evidence:—"Whenever I went into my master's sitting-room he appeared to think I should frighten a bird which he kept. The bird died, and after that my mistress beat me with her shoe, and master hit me on the back with his hand, and nearly knocked me down, because the bird died. When I took the candle in they said it would make the bird die. After the bird's death I had less food than I had before. They told me they would torment me as long as I was there because the bird died. They gave me both made and unmade mustard. They sprinkled the mustard over the bread. I remember going about the chambers, stamping my feet to keep them warm, as they were so cold. There was a fire in the kitchen, but my mistress would not let me go to the fire. I moved about to keep myself warm. I was frequently beaten because of my walking about the chamber. I was beaten by my master and my mistress too. I said I tried to keep my feet moving to keep me warm, but I could not keep them up because I was so weak, and then my master beat me. When I did not get enough to eat I became weak and became slow, and master said I did my work slow, and then he beat me. They then made me go quicker, and hit me with the shoe. I was then ill. It was want of food that made me slow. I did not know my way back to the Union, or I would have gone there. I never tried to run away, because I had nowhere to go to. I have been awoke out of my sleep at night by master, mistress, and the young lady that resided with them. I was awake because my mistress came to me and asked me if I was very cold, and I said yes; and they used to make me get up to go down the stairs in the night-time. That was in winter. I had not all my clothes on me when I went down stairs, as my mistress would not allow me to wait to put them on." A discussion here arose respecting Mrs. Sloane, and one of the guardians of the West London Union said that at the meeting of the board he proposed that a reward of £20 should be offered for the apprehension of Mrs. Sloane, and, though the proposition was not discarded, it was not received with general approbation. Mr. Alderman Humphrey: I think that is a proceeding that ought to have been adopted long ago. Had I known that Mrs. Sloane was so deeply implicated at first, I would have taken such precautions as would have insured her appearance now to answer the charge. During the above discussion Mr. Sloane endeavoured to leave the Court unperceived, but failed in his object, and was saluted with a yell of execration from the "densely-crowded but highly respectable audience." Mr. Alderman Humphrey said that the same bail would be sufficient, if they were all ready. Mr. Phillips, defendant's solicitor, said that one of the sureties was at Bristol, and unable to come forward, but that he would be in town in a few days. Mr. Alderman Humphrey: Under these circumstances it will be my duty to commit Mr. Sloane to Newgate, to await his trial, until the required bail is forthcoming. In the course of the afternoon, the depositions having been signed by those witnesses who were present, the alderman was about formally to commit Mr. Sloane to Newgate, when, in accordance with that gentleman's request, the worthy Alderman said he would remand him to the Compter, in order that he might be brought up again, and the case perfected in every respect, as well as to afford the defendant an opportunity of giving bail for his appearance at the trial.—Great difficulty was experienced as to how Mr. Sloane should be removed in safety, as the mob seemed rather to be increasing. Various expedients were suggested, and a person was despatched to obtain a cab in some part remote from Guildhall, and to drive round by Moorgate-street and Fore-street into Basinghall-street, and then wait at the church, and in the mean time it was arranged that several policemen were to guard the magistrates' entrance and keep back the crowd from the hall, while Mr. Sloane made a rush into the hall and effected his escape by the back way to where the cab was waiting for him. The cab was kept waiting at the church for a short time, and then Alderman Humphrey thought it advisable to have the cab brought close up to the door, which was accordingly done. An officer was sent down to the Compter with instructions to the governor to have the door open, and everything prepared to afford defendant a ready reception on arriving there. The cab door was opened, and Mr. Sloane (who had only about three yards to go), accompanied by Springate, the gaoler, suddenly rushed out and was endeavouring to force his way into the cab, when the mob closed upon them, and had it not been for the able exertions of Mr. Superintendent Hodgson, Mr. Roe, and about a dozen constables, Mr. Sloane would have been

torn to pieces by the exasperated mob. One old woman, was noticed in particular, as making most furious lunges at him with an immense umbrella. With great difficulty Mr. Sloane got into the cab, but the crowd all pressed forward, and with such violence, that both the windows of the vehicle were smashed to atoms, and mud, spittle, and all kinds of filth were showered upon him through both windows, so that in less than two minutes he was so bespattered that it was next to impossibility to discover which was the gaoler and which Mr. Sloane. About 20 constables surrounded the cab, and the driver lashed his horse to try and escape the rabble, but they impeded his way so much that he was unable to proceed at any but a rapid walking pace. Two policemen endeavoured to block up the windows by standing on the steps of the cab, but in spite of their exertions the gaoler received a smart blow on the face which was intended for Mr. Sloane. Through some mistake the vehicle was directed to the Old Bailey, where a crowd of some thousands awaited its coming, and, by the time the cab arrived opposite the Compter in Giltspur-street, the road and every place where standing-room was to be obtained was crowded with one vast mass of human heads. The policemen were so bespattered with filth that they looked like so many mudlarks. They were obliged to use their staves very freely on stopping at the door of the prison; and Mr. Sloane, as soon as the cab door was opened, made one bound on to the pavement, three more took him into the middle of the lobby, and the gate closed behind him, much to the disappointment of the people outside, who seemed to relish the proceedings. Shouts, yells, groans, and every imaginable expression of disgust and horror were reiterated by the crowd on the way from the court to the Compter; and even when Sloane was safely inside, they lingered outside, hissing and hooting, and calling upon the turnkeys to turn Sloane out among them, and they would give him what he deserved. Six policemen remained in front of the door for some time, as it was feared that it would not be safe to leave the front door guarded only by the gaoler. Up to a late hour at night the people were still assembled outside the Compter, in knots of threes and fours, eloquently discussing the subject among themselves. On Saturday, the cabman applied for the amount of damage done to the vehicle, and £1 was awarded him; it was stated that a child had been knocked down and seriously injured in the scuffle.—On Monday, Mr. Sloane was again brought up, at an early hour, and long before the usual time for commencing business, and the inquiry was conducted with closed doors. The prisoner was then fully committed to take his trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, and satisfactory bail having been given, he left the Court in quietude and safety.

ROBBERY IN THE GUILDHALL JUSTICE-ROOM.—PLUNDERING OF THE POOR-BOX.—Alderman Humphrey announced from the Bench that a very remarkable robbery had been committed in the justice-room on Friday night, and desired the watchmen of the Guildhall who were supposed to have had charge of the justice-room during the night to be called in with a view of ascertaining who might be the guilty parties. The clerk's desk was found to have been broken open; the sum taken had the effect of causing several destitute creatures who had applied for relief during the day to be sent away unrelieved. The Alderman felt it to be his duty to recommend the suspension of the watchmen for one week in order that the fullest investigation might be made.

THE LIABILITY OF ALLOTTEES.—His Honour Vice-Chancellor Rolfe has appointed the first day in the ensuing term for delivering judgment on the appeal of Capper from the Direct Birmingham and Oxford Railway Company, which, short of the decision of the House of Lords, will settle the great question of the liability of allottees in railway and joint-stock companies. Should it be eventually decided that mere allottees are not liable, it will release from the lists between 1,000 and 2,000 persons in the Direct Birmingham and Oxford Railway, and consequently the enormous number of those persons who were mere applicants for shares during the memorable mania of '45.

CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.—Memorials to Earl Grey and the Admiralty, praying them to relieve the sufferers from cholera in Jamaica, not by circulars and medical prescriptions, but by sending Government surgeons, and from the various stores supplies of medicines, have been lying at the Stock Exchange, and have been numerous signed. The subject has been taken up very warmly in the provinces. As it was doubtful whether there would be time to get up a memorial at Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Sturge wrote a strong letter to the Colonial Office, urging the claims of the sufferers. At Southampton a meeting was held by the mayor, Mr. Joseph Clark, and other members of the corporation, and the strongest sympathy expressed, but no memorial was drawn up, as the shortness of the time precluded any such step being taken, or special meeting of the town council being convened. On Friday the heads of the medical profession in Edinburgh, were requested, by telegraph, to obtain vi-l-inter surgeons.

THE ANTI-PAPAL RIOT AT CHELTENHAM.—The magistrates in petty sessions have made an order on the hundred, for the payment of £26 9s. 3d., the amount of the damage done to the Roman Catholic Chapel, Cheltenham, on the occasion of the late riot,

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JANUARY).

As the appearance of our present number follows so closely on "Magazine-day," we may as well confess that, while we have cut the string of our parcel, we have acquainted ourselves with but few of its contents. Two or three journals, however, have a claim for early notice, and to these we are happy to call the attention of our readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has been for some time widely announced, and will doubtless be looked forward to with interest. Its prospectus was a modest, but taking one, and so far as the first number will justify the expression of an opinion, its promises will be faithfully kept. The contents are solid, varied, and attractive—good in tone, and possessing great literary excellence, while the entire "getting up" indicates taste, tact, and judgment. It appropriately opens with "A Retrospect of 1850," the brevity of which is its only fault. "Puritanism, Nonconformity, and Dissent," is suggestive and philosophical. "Human Nature—its Religious Element," having for its texts, Morell's Philosophy of Religion, and McCosh's Moral Government of God, discusses lucidly and with much acuteness an interesting question in metaphysical theology. "A Sabbath Meditation" will charm many a reader by its profoundly contemplative spirit and its felicitous illustrations. "The Bards of the Bible" and the "Memorials of Theophilus Trinal, student," are the subjects of two reviews, eulogistic, but discriminating. "The Working Classes—Legal Impediments to their Prosperity," analyzes the evidence recently given before a committee of the House of Commons on the savings of the middle and working classes, and furnishes some striking statements illustrating the difficulties with which the operative class have to contend. "Nelly's Education, or the Two Schools," is a tale for the young, written with point and sprightliness. Notices of Books and a well-condensed Summary of the Events of the Month, political and religious, occupy the remaining pages. From one of the poetic pieces, entitled, "January Verses," we quote the following beautiful stanzas. They resemble some of Hood's serious passages:—

"The rough dark-visaged Winter,
Lord of each icy wind,
Is a lover of the beautiful,
And has a warm heart kind."

"The north sky he makes merry-bright,
Light upon light advances
To change and vanish, as in a heart,
Bright bewildering fancies."

"With cold snow the world he whitens,
Spreads clearest blue above,
Earth and the heaven agreeing fair,
Like purity and love."

"And Winter looks for coming Spring,
As age for a daughter mild;
And hopes to die with his old white head
Reposed upon his child."

We may mention, by the way, that the editor blows no trumpet, parades the names of no patrons, and puffs not his works with the fulsome flatteries of correspondents. He evidently intends to leave the public to judge it by its merits, and we think he may do so with perfect safety.

The new and cheapened series of the ECLECTIC REVIEW presents no features of novelty, but the public will, we think, be struck with the quantity of excellent literary matter presented at so small a price. "Samuel Taylor Coleridge—his philosophy and theology," is the subject of the first article, which is carefully, and, in some respects, beautifully written. In closing, the writer remarks upon what he regards as a characteristic and a satisfactory feature of the times, that "the discussion of religious, or rather of theological questions, is so much in the hands of non-professional men," because, while not undervaluing a theological training, he is "persuaded that both theology and religion have suffered from the professional cast of the minds that have hitherto been most forward in teaching and vindicating them." Another paper, on "Pulpit Exposition," deals with a cognate subject, and, with great emphasis, insists that, while speculative theologians have been wasting their energies in polemics, "the masses of the British people have been permitted to remain in ignorance of the gospel—sunk in the mire of the grossest forms of vice and infidelity—baptized heathens—a prey for Mormonism or Romanism, or any other 'ism' that exhibited the slightest inclination to come to their rescue, or to compassionate their condition"—"a danger more alarming because more formidable than that which threatens us from pantheistic speculation or bewildered criticism." Dr. John Brown's "splendid specimens" of expository preaching form the basis of the article; and the want of the churches at this hour is asserted to be "a universal adoption of the primitive practice of expository preaching." "Lays of the Kirk and Covenant" is chiefly noticeable, for an unexpected homily on the sins of writers and printers, in the matter of punctuation, coupled with a little rough, though good-natured handling, of the poetess

whose work is criticised. "The Associated Labour Movement," and the "Autobiography of Alton Locke," broach topics of kindred interest. The first, which is vigorously written, unsparingly denounces the pretensions of communism in its new dress as "Christian Socialism," while admitting, to some extent, the value of the co-operative principle. A little less sharpness of criticism in dealing with the mistakes of the working classes in their efforts at self-elevation, would, we think, have been graceful and not less effective. The reviewer of Alton Locke has felt the difficulty and responsibility of his task, and has, therefore, written dispassionately and well. Here is his closing summary:—

"We lay the book down with mingled feelings of admiration and dissatisfaction. It presents us with the evidences of a fine and cultivated mind, and with many of the elements of a great and lasting work. But in every grand system of principles which the author seeks to develop, there is some cardinal eccentricity which disorders the whole machinery. His political economy is an impracticable chimera, his zeal for social reforms is fierce and volcanic, and his theology lacks the foundation of simple and reverent faith. Still there is something in his very errors suggestive of right, and when he does enunciate truths which other men only hint and whisper, he stamps his idea ineffaceably on the memory and the heart of the reader in thoughts which breathe and words that burn."

"The Papal Controversy" is mainly occupied with a review of the causes which, prior to the recent—shall we say late?—agitation, had led to a declining interest in the great questions of debate between Protestantism and Romanism, and promises to take part in that re-discussion of the subject to which all sections of Protestants have now almost involuntarily pledged themselves. The Review of the Month is exclusively devoted—as, indeed, it could hardly otherwise than be, to the agitation growing out of the creation of the Romish hierarchy. It is calm, and, in our opinion, correct in its views. The mere forbidding of territorial episcopal titles by the Legislature, the writer regards as a ridiculous conclusion, and urges Protestant Dissenters to rely on more congenial and effective weapons than any which can be wielded by ministers and parliaments. There are two other articles, on the "Wandering Tribes of Central Asia," and "Game Birds and Wild Fowls," which we can only name.

THE LITERATURE OF THE SEASON.

Pilgrimages to English Shrines. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. With Notes and Illustrations by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The Ladies of the Covenant. Memoirs of Distinguished Scottish Female Characters, embracing the Period of the Covenant and the Persecution. By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON. Edinburgh: Blackie and Son.

Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. By ELLIS and ACTON BELL. A New Edition, with a Biographical Notice of the Authors; a Selection from their Literary Remains, and a Preface by CURRIER BELL. London: Smith and Elder.

The Illustrated Year Book. Second Series.—The Wonders, Events, and Discoveries of 1850. Edited by JOHN TIMBS. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The Chronological New Testament. London: Blackadder.

The Sunday School Teacher's Pocket Book for 1851. By the Rev. S. G. GREEN, B.A. London: Benjamin L. Green.

WE turn with real pleasure from the exuberant "literature" of a vamped-up "crisis," to this sample of the literature of a ever-welcome season. Christmas and New-year gift-books are the grateful sweets of a reviewer's vocation—a vocation in the faithful pursuit of which he can seldom give or confer unmixed pleasure. Towards the shining volumes that present themselves for his judgment at this period, he is permitted to relax somewhat his Rhadamanthine aspect; the public want to be pleased rather than critically instructed; and he is enabled at once to indulge his native good-humour and to direct their tastes. The group of literary elegancies now before us, are radiant without in all the tracery of embossed and gilded silk, and enriched within by the art of the typographer and engraver; of what more solid excellence, we shall see as they pass by in single file.

The title of Mrs. Hall's book, and her own enviable reputation, second the attractions of its exterior, and guarantee that they are not misplaced. We can say, from a delighted though hasty perusal, that we can imagine no more tasteful gift to a young person of cultivated mind; while the book must interest every one of intelligent English feeling. The "shrines" to which Mrs. Hall invites us to pilgrimage in her company are truly national. She has all the catholicity of genius, as well as its unaffected, modest enthusiasm.

"Great men have been among us: hands that penned
And tongues that uttered, wisdom—"

is her motto; and she visits in its spirit, by the aid of modern vehicular facilities, anciently ennobled and consecrated homes and graves—not careless, indeed, of the faith or party of their celebrities, but reverent and loving to all. The antiquary is ciceroned to the tomb of that most amiable of his musty tribe, old Stow; the artisan to the printing-office of William Caxton and Wynkham de Worde; the poet to the monument of the village elegist, Gray, and the birthplace of the "marvellous boy who perished in his pride," Chatterton; the artist to the studios of Gainsborough, Barry, and Hogarth; the loyalist to "the heart of Sir Nicholas Crisp;" the Whig to the death-field of his prescriptive ancestor, Hampden; the Republican to the home of Andrew Marvel; and the Nonconformist to the honoured mementoes of John Bunyan and Dr. Isaac Watts. The names of the two latter must at once determine our choice of topics from this inviting list for extract and special attention. Of Dr. Watts little more is told, critical or biographical, than has been made familiar by the preface of Dr. Johnson's life of the poet to most editions of his "Psalms and Hymns;" but that little is told well. Mrs. Hall visited the old mansion in Abney Park eight years since—just before it was pulled down. It was then occupied as a Wesleyan College, the conductor of which, rightly regarding the Doctor's fame as the common property of Christians, courteously opened his apartments to the lady's inspection. In his library she meditates, "We have been in many houses where the high and mighty, and the brave and wise, have lived and died; but never beneath any roof for which we felt greater reverence than this, where there was nothing, either in the past or present, of the noisy, gaudy world, nor of the show and parade of fanaticism or learning—everything was real and true, simple and holy." And she gleams a pleasant "characteristic anecdote" from the gentleman who acted as host:—

"We could not avoid picturing the little trembling man, moving from that very door, bowing at every third step as he advanced to meet old Lady Huntingdon, who once came to greet him there—and saying, while offering his hand to conduct her into his library, 'Madam, I came to this hospitable house on a visit for three weeks, and I have remained here thirty and three years.' 'And,' added Lady Abney, curtsying with all the dignity of hoop and highly-mounted head—as suddenly she stepped forth from the old oak parlour—it is the shortest visit a friend ever paid."

On the memorials of Bunyan, Mrs. Hall dwells with a particularity and devotion indicative of more than the vague admiration for his genius which it is now fashionable to affect where it is not felt. She evidently recognises in the wondrous dreamer of Elstow a great spiritual phenomenon, reverence for whom abashes the quizzical criticism that might otherwise be indulged upon his religious peculiarities. "We tender," she says, "the homage of FAITH to his good intent and unflinching purpose, and ask for him to be judged, not by the burs that cling to his garment, but by his high attributes and the holy purpose of his mission." She lavishes upon the scenes of his life and ministry a tender and minute observation, retouching with freshness every accepted relic, and seeking for the lost as for hid treasures. By her graphic pen, aided, in nearly every page, by Mr. Fairholt's pencil, she puts before us the old cottage in Elstow—the prison on Bedford bridge—the Swan Inn, where Sir Matthew Hale and Judge Twisden heard Elizabeth Bunyan's claim for her husband's liberation, and her noble rejection, on his behalf, of a release that would silence and dishonour him—the "jug," in which, tradition says, she carried him his "broth"—the chair and cabinet preserved by his "far-down successor" in the pastorate of the "Old Meeting," Mr. Jukes—and even the signet-ring he is said to have worn. His pulpit, it is generally known, was bought by John Howard, and was converted into a table. Mrs. Hall proposes that these and other relics should be given up by their present private possessors, and placed in a common public repository. The search for his grave, and the discovery of one of his descendants, are the subjects of a passage we cannot forbear copying:—

"An old lady, whose testimony is always sound, told us, that in her girlish days she had stood by the side of John Bunyan's grave in Bunhill-fields. She remembers it perfectly. The first time she ever saw it, it was shown her by her maid, a pious young person, who induced her, when she was little more than a child, to go and hear John Wesley preach—early—early on a summer morning—to a hundred ministers, who were about to proceed to various parts of the world; and after the sermon, this girl took her to see the grave of the author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' It was, she says, a decayed-looking grave—some brickwork fallen down, and a sort of head-stone, green and mouldering; upon which was what she called 'faintly carved,' 'Here lies John Bunyan.' Often, in days long past, when the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was laid in her lap, and we read therein, has she told us of this humble grave, and promised when we went to London we should see it. It was associated in our mind with the dead in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's; but when we did see it, and described to her that it was a fair large tomb, she was greatly pained in the belief that his body had been removed—a belief which Mr. Philip inclines to."

"The vault beneath the tomb that bears his name, is that of his friend Strudwick, a grocer in Snow-hill; at

whose house, after his journey to Reading, he was taken ill—and perhaps he died there.

"He would rather, we think, have chosen to repose where his wife Elizabeth could have been placed beside him, than in the stately vault of his friend; and the relation in which he stood to the Lord Mayor of London at the time of his death—being his chaplain—or, as Southey proves from Ellis's correspondence, his 'teacher'—would entitle him, if nothing else did, to a resting-place of his own. Mr. Philip believes he was originally interred in the 'Baptist corner' of the burial-ground at Bunhill-fields; but the fact of his being interred 'somewhere' within the 'place of tombs,' sanctifies the enclosure, though we regret that the old stone bearing the inscription is nowhere seen. Our venerable informant is positive as to the words, 'Here lies John Bunyan,' as she frequently visited the grave, and speaks of it to this day.

"Mr. Philip says that none of Bunyan's descendants are now in England. We have reason to believe that this is an error. When we were in Bedford, Mr. Jukes gave us the address of a very old lady, in London, who claims to be a descendant of John Bunyan, and is possessed of a portrait of her ancestor, which she has left by will to be given, after her death, to the 'Old Meeting.' On our return to town, we set forth to seek her, and drove to the Angel, at Islington, within a few doors of which we were told she resided. We only arrived in time to be too late. Mrs. Sanigear had quitted her lodgings the day before. The landlady assured us she did not know where she was gone, she was so very odd—she liked none but her own people, the same as John Bunyan's. Yes; she 'left yesterday, and took the old preacher's picture with her. We saw there had been a feud between the ladies; and must confess, our informant lost in our good opinion by referring to the picture we so much wished to see in so irreverent a manner; so we drove away, wrote to Mr. Jukes, who very kindly procured for us Mrs. Sanigear's new address, and the next time we went to town we paid her a visit. The name of the 'Old Meeting' was an 'Open Sesame,' and she pointed to the portrait of her ancestor with evident pride. 'It is not an original,' she said, 'but was copied from an original that was painted on glass,' adding, 'so they said when I was a girl, many years ago; for in six months I shall be eighty-eight years old.' Despite her years, there is fire in her dark, deep eyes, and an expression of both humour and severity in her mouth. We observed how very like she was to the portrait; she admitted that every one said the same—they all said she was like to it: she might have been once, but not now, for he died young, only sixty, quite young, but she was nearly ninety; only wanted two years and six months to be ninety all out. She was his great, great granddaughter, and we understood her to say she had a nephew who bore the name of Bunyan. We felt inclined to question as to which of the Nonconformist's children she was descended from, but she did not like being questioned; at least, she did not like the trouble of reply. She spoke of the 'Old Meeting' with animation; and, looking at the picture, repeated more than once, 'He was a great pilgrim, a faithful pilgrim.' She told us she had left THE PICTURE to the 'Old Meeting;' but added, that no one from the town of Bedford had ever called upon her until Mr. Jukes had done so. She was kind, and even cordial; but there was a natural severity in her tone and manner which savoured of the Puritans of old times. She would not permit the little maid who showed us up to attend us down stairs, but did so herself, standing at the open door after an assurance how glad she would be to see us again.

"She is not easily forgotten; her formal dress, close cap, and snowy neckerchief—pinned down as you see in portraits of some sixty or seventy years ago—and above all, the earnest, steadfast expression of her face, telling of firmness of the most immovable kind, softened by a world of affection in her deep brown eyes. She was a singular link between the present and the past; and we make no doubt would at this moment be willing to suffer imprisonment or death for the sake, not only of her general faith, but for any one point thereof. We ought to have inquired of her about the tomb, but have a great unwillingness to press questions on old age; and every one who passes Bunhill-fields burying-ground, whatever doubts may arise as to this spot or that, may safely say—'THERE LIES JOHN BUNYAN.'"

The length of this interesting extract forbids us to do more than repeat our hearty recommendation of this volume; disclaiming, of course, coincidence with every sentiment of its talented authoress.

Mr. Anderson is more restricted in his "hero-worship," and not proportionately intense—say, rather, both his celebrities and his admiration are of a different order. It is not genius, but virtue—virtue in the old sense of valorous deed and endurance; and in its evangelical relation, as the fruit of faith—that attracts his laborious commemoration. The object of his volume is its own commendation to thousands of hearts. The Covenanters share largely in the repute of those whom "persecution dragged into fame and chased to heaven;" and by their stubborn resistance, their soldiery as well as martyrdom, possess a romantic celebrity in which they are not rivalled by their southern brethren. To illustrate the lives of female Covenanters, is to bespeak a portion of the attention and applause which the world more readily accords to its fictionists than to sober biographers. The volume now before us, unique in its appearance, professes to open before-untrodden paths. Its characters are generally known, but chiefly from the public position of the men whose names they bore—now, they are invested with a personal and domestic interest; and the masculine sternness of their "testimony" is relieved by the softer attributes of wife and mother. The author's plan embraces a period of forty or fifty years—the period of the Covenant, signed in 1637, and of the persecution under our second Charles and James, up to 1688; and his "Introduction"—a valuable piece of popular history—carries back the view of ecclesiastical Scotland to the reign of

James the Sixth. The "Women of the Covenant," it strikes us, would have been more correct, if not in better taste, than the title chosen; for though the majority of sketches are those of females noble in the sense of birth and station, such lowly heroines as Isabel Alison and Marion Harvey are not excluded—even Janet Geddes, the cutty-stool and fruit-stall dame of the Trongate is not forgotten. The author acknowledges his obligation to the heads of old Scottish families for access to peculiar sources of information, which he has used to good purpose. From an abundance of passages inviting quotation, we select a quaint story of John Knox's second wooing and marrying, which has the additional advantage, for our purpose, of having been never before printed:—

"John Knox, before the light of the Reformation broke up, travelled among several honest families in the West of Scotland, converts to the Protestant religion; particularly he visited oft Stewart Lord Ochiltrees' family, preaching the gospel privately to those who were willing to receive it. The lady and some of the family were converts. Her ladyship had a chamber, table, stool, and candlestick, for the prophet; and one night, about supper, says to him, 'Mr. Knox, I think you are at a loss, by want of a wife.' To which he said, 'Madam, I think nobody will take such a wanderer as I.' To which she replied, 'Sir, if that be your objection, I'll make inquiry to find an answer against our next meeting.' The lady accordingly addressed herself to her eldest daughter, telling her she might be very happy if she could marry Mr. Knox, who would be a great reformer, and a credit to the Church. But she despised the proposal, hoping her ladyship wished her better than to marry a poor wanderer. The lady addressed herself to her second daughter, who answered as the eldest. Then the lady spoke to her third daughter, about nineteen years of age, who very frankly said, 'Madam, I'll be very willing to marry him, but I fear he'll not take me.' To which the lady replied, 'If that be all your objection, I'll soon get you an answer.' Next night at supper, the lady said to Mr. Knox, 'Sir, I have been considering upon a wife to you, and find one very willing.' To which Knox said, 'Who is it, madam?' She answered, 'My young daughter, sitting by you at table.' Then addressing herself to the young lady, he said, 'My bird, are you willing to marry me?' She answered: 'Yes, sir, only I fear you'll not be willing to take me.' He said: 'My bird, if you be willing to take me, you must take your venture of God's Providence as I do. I go thro' the country sometimes on my foot, with a wallet on my arm; a shirt, a clean band, and a Bible in it. You may put something in it for yourself; and if I bid you take the wallet you must do it, and go where I go, and lodge where I lodge.' 'Sir,' says she, 'I'll do all this.' 'Will you be as good as your word?' 'Yes, I will.' Upon which the marriage was concluded; and she lived happily with him, and had several children by him. She went with him to Geneva; and as he was ascending a hill, as there are many near that place, she got up to the top of it before him, and took the wallet on her arm, and sitting down, said, 'Now, good man, am not I as good as my word?' She afterwards lived with him when he was minister at Edinburgh."

A worthy mother, this lady, of that Mrs. John Welsh, whose noble interview with James VI. is well known. If we had not forsworn partizanship for to-day, we should express our wonder how those who build the tombs of these martyr-women, could ever be found at peace with the system under which they suffered.

"Wuthering Heights" is too remarkable a book to be despatched with a few lines; we could afford it no more to-day, and therefore must speak of it more at length in our next.

The "Year-Book" is a well-done *resumé* of the non-political and religious events and topics of the year. The hippopotamus, the mountain of light, and, to complete the oriental triumvirate, the Nepalese embassy; the ocean steamers, and the submarine telegraph; the works of art at Munich, and, greatest of all, the Industrial Palace, with some minor subjects, are well described and illustrated.—The "Chronological New Testament" we cannot but consider misnamed. There is nothing in the arrangement of the books—which is the same as in our ordinary versions—and little in the recast of the sections, with date and place super-scribed, to entitle this edition of the New Testament to the description of chronological. The substitution of sections and paragraphs for chapters and verses is, of course, a great improvement, but not a peculiarity—the printing of parallel passages in the margin at length, is certainly a valuable, and, we believe, original feature.—The "Sunday-school Teacher's Pocket-book" will be found a very useful manual by those for whom it is designed—a great assistant in preparation for, and faithful discharge of, a teacher's duties. It has, besides, all that is usual in pocket-books.

A Vindication of Unitarianism: in reply to the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw. By JAMES YATES, M.A., F.R.S. Fourth Edition. London: E. T. Whitfield.

IN this fourth edition of his well-known work, which had been long out of print, the author has incorporated with the original text, or added in the Appendix, all that was of essential importance in his "sequel;" and "in concurrence, as he believes, with the sincere desire of his opponent," "his able and much-respected adversary, Dr. Wardlaw," has endeavoured "to render it more free from severe or censorious language." It is to be wished that religious controversy were indeed delivered from the unseemly tempers, endless exaggerations, tricky attempts at gaining an advantage, uncandid

statements, and bitter personalities, by all which it has been disfigured and disgraced; and we are sure that Dr. Wardlaw, and every mature Christian thinker, will agree with the author, to divest the discussion of controverted points of the repulsive features, which heated zeal and aroused antagonism too readily impart. A disputant need not wear a cold unconcern, as if indifferent to the truth; but should exhibit a calm self-containedness, as being concerned only for the truth. Mr. Yates demands that the critic and reasoner should "suppress fancy, feeling, and passion; and preserve the judgment cool and clear;" and condemns "tones of surprise, ludicrous statements," and so forth; but we are not sure that he does not sometimes trespass on his own rule; as in the banter entitled, "The Trinity in the surplice and out of it;" and again, "Dr. Hampden in his lawn sleeves and out of them." But the general tone and spirit of the book are highly to be commended; and will be refreshing to those who sicken of disputation conducted in the manner of an Old Bailey lawyer, or with a stump-orator's appeals to prejudice and passion. It is to be hoped that controversy, on the truths of religion especially, may be finally freed from pleading, declamation, and denunciation—florid, vehement, and angry; and that the staple of discussion be statements and arguments as candid and deliberate as uncompromising—as free from injustice to opponents, as possessed of sincerity and strength: but on the dial which indicates our approach to that time, the shadow, just now, has gone back some degrees.

We shall not be expected to criticise Mr. Yates's argument, in this case of a reprint of a work, which has been many years before the public. It is known that this journal adopts and defends Evangelical views of religious questions. If we entered into any estimate of Mr. Yates's work, we should state, very decidedly, our dissent and dissatisfaction with many parts of his argument: but we do not feel called to this task. When we read the book some years ago we thought it had its use—we think so still. It shows the untenableness of some popular views of the Trinity; and may aid to correct and purify the language in which the opinions of Trinitarians are couched. But we are persuaded that the *substantial truth* attempted to be expressed by the word "Trinity" is untouched.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE Queen and Royal Family have spent the week at Windsor; among their guests have been the Earl of Lincoln, and Lord and Lady Ashley.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Crystal Palace on Monday week.

THE Duke and Duchess of Bedford have been entertaining a large party at Woburn Abbey with private theatricals, for which the Abbey has quite a reputation. The performances were this year under the management of Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Augustus Clifford, and Lady Frances Hope.

On Monday and Tuesday in last week her Majesty's Royal bounties, in various sums were issued to upwards of 1,000 poor and aged persons, under the supervision of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner, by Mr. Joseph Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Almonry in Ordinary.

PENSIONS ON THE CIVIL LIST.—Pensions on the Civil List of £100 a-year each have been granted to Mr. George Petrie, LL.D., and to Mr. J. Kitto, M.D. Mr. Petrie is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, and Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy of Sciences. He is author of the well-known treatise on the "Round Towers of Ireland," and of many other antiquarian works. Dr. Kitto has been deaf and dumb from an accident when a boy, in spite of which difficulties he travelled through many lands in connexion with the Missionary Society. With his physical failings he has done much for the cause of biblical literature, and is the author of many works, such as the "Pictorial Bible," "History of Palestine," "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature," &c.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL.—An accident of a serious nature has occurred to Mr. Daniel O'Connell, younger son of the "Liberator," while out shooting at Rockfield. After discharging one of the barrels of his double fowling-piece, he was about reloading it, when the other undischarged barrel exploded, shattering the left hand frightfully. Medical aid was instantly procured, and after the hand was dressed and bandaged Mr. O'Connell proceeded on foot, though suffering intensely, to the house of his uncle, Mr. James O'Connell, Lakeview. Serious apprehension was at first entertained that lockjaw would be the result of the injury which Mr. D. O'Connell sustained. The part injured was the right hand; the palm, and the two forefingers, and the thumb were torn to atoms.—*Cork Examiner*.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, formerly M.P. for Ashton, died at Wootton, near Liverpool, on the 19th ult. At twelve years of age he joined General Burgoyne's army in America, and carried the flag of truce upon the memorable occasion of the surrender at Saratoga. It is supposed that he was the last survivor of that army. After twenty-five years of active service in Nova Scotia, St. Domingo, and Jamaica, in Holland and in Ireland, he quitted the army in 1800, at which period the career of most of the military heroes of the present day commenced.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Dec. 30.

The arrivals of all Grain, both English and foreign, and French Flour, have increased considerably since Friday. At this morning's market the show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent was very short; but the quality being indifferent, the sale was slow at last Monday's prices. In foreign Wheat there was little doing, though holders did not give way in price; but Flour met with few buyers though offered upon lower terms. Barley dull sale at declining rates. In Beans and Peas little doing. We were better supplied with Oats, principally from Scotland; the Trade was languid, and prices 6d. lower than on Monday last. Some shipments of Oats are making from French ports, but we do not think that this will be to any extent, for since the year 1826, when the import into London from France, for the year ending October, 1827, amounted to 71,000 qrs.; we have not received in our port during any one year, more than 6,000 qrs. of French Oats. Linseed and Cakes unaltered. Cloverseeds, as yet, with but little attention.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish ..	42 to 49
Kent, Red (new)	36 to 42	Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 43
Ditto White ..	46 to 48	Ditto White ..	37 to 42
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	38 to 42
Yorkshire, Red ..	33 to 38	Rostock ..	43 to 46
Northumberland, and		Danish, Holstein,	
Scotch, White ..	33 to 38	and Friesland ..	39 to 36
Ditto Red ..	34 to 37	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	33 to 38
Ditto White ..	— to —	Polish Odessa ..	34 to 39
Rye ..	23 to 26	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Barley ..	21 to 24	dianski ..	35 to 38
Scotch ..	24 to 26	Taganrog ..	34 to 38
Angus ..	— to —	Brabant French ..	35 to 42
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Ditto White ..	36 to 42
Pale ..	47 to 50	Salonica ..	32 to 34
Peas, Grey ..	26 to 28	Egyptian ..	21 to 26
Maple ..	29 to 30	Rye ..	21 to 23
White ..	23 to 25	Barley—	
Boilers ..	26 to 28	Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 23
Beans, Large ..	22 to 24	Danish ..	19 to 23
Ticks ..	23 to 25	Saal ..	20 to 24
Harrow ..	24 to 27	East Friesland ..	18 to 20
Pigeon ..	27 to 29	Egyptian ..	16 to 18
Oats—		Danube ..	17 to 19
Line & York feed ..	15 to 16	Peas, White ..	22 to 24
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 to 20	Boilers ..	25 to 26
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 19	Beans, Horse ..	20 to 24
Scotch feed ..	15 to 18	Pigeon ..	26 to 28
Irish feed and black ..	15 to 16	Egyptian ..	21 to 23
Ditto Potato ..	17 to 19	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 53	Groningen, Danish,	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Bremen, & Fries-	
£23 to £26 per last		land, feed and blk. ..	15 to 16
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Do. thick and brew ..	17 to 19
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg,	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Archangel, and	
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		Swedish ..	15 to 17
per 1,000		Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 to 23
Ship ..	27 to 29	Hamburg ..	20 to 23
Town ..	37 to 39	Danish and Stettin ..	20 to 23
		French, per 280 lbs. ..	28 to 30

WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, OATS, AND MAIZE, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 30.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of Beasts fresh up to-day were but moderate, time of year considered; whilst their general quality was inferior. Owing to the small number of buyers in attendance, and to Newgate and Leadenhall being fairly supplied with country-killed meat, the Beef trade ruled heavy, at last week's quotations, the general top figure for Beef being 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. There was a very moderate supply of Sheep in the pens; but the condition of the stock was good. Prime old Downs moved off somewhat freely, at an advance in the currencies of Monday last of 3d. per 8lbs.—they having sold at from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. These, however, must be considered extreme prices. All other breeds moved off steadily, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency. Notwithstanding that the number of Calves was small, the Veal trade ruled very inactive, at late rates. Prime small Pigs sold steadily—other kinds of Pigs slowly, at unaltered quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal ..	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Mutton ..	3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts ..	Sheep ..	Calves ..	Pigs ..
Friday ..	216 ..	1,860 ..	120 ..
Monday ..	1,169 ..	15,550 ..	127 ..

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Dec. 30.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. Mid. ditto 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.
Prime large 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d. Prime ditto 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Prime small 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d. Veal .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.
Large Pork 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Small Pork .. 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

We have passed a quiet week, and, as is customary at Christmas time, have not much business transacted. The sales of all kinds of Irish Butter were few and unimportant, and prices for the most part nominal. In foreign little was done; the best Friesland sold at a decline of 6s. to 8s. per cwt. Irish and Hambro' Stung Bacon were in limited request, and previous rates barely supported. Hams were in trifling demand. So was Lard.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Dec. 30.—We have now to encounter a very dull market, and prices present a downward tendency. The supply of weekly Dorset Butter is nearly over till the end of February, and what still comes in is of very middling and inferior quality. Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 90s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Devon, fresh made, —s. to —s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 3d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Dec. 30.—Trade the last week has been heavy, and though considerable reduction in price has been submitted to, there has not been so many Potatoes sold since our last report as have arrived, which is very extensive both by rail and coastwise. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 90s. to 100s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 55s. to 75s.; Scotch Cups, 60s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Rhinish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 60s. to 80s.; Wisbech and Cambridgeshire, 60s. to 70s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the Seed market were altogether of a retail character, and quotations underwent very little alteration. Canary was in tolerably good request at fully last Monday's currency.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of sbs. each) ..	£8 0s. to £9 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal) ..	—s. to —s.
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..	14s. to 18s.

Rapeseed, (per last) new £25 to £27.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £5 15s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....6s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....45s. to 48s. fine 50s. to 52s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed, nominal.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....33s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....34s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) £5 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) £4 10s. to £4 15s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 31s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) small 21s. to 24s.; large, 25s. to 30s.
Rye Grass (per qr.) —s. to —s.
Coriander (per cwt.) —s. to —s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Dec. 30.—The Hop trade remains without animation at the quotations of this day week.

Mild and East Kent 84s. to 130s.
Weald of Kent 70s. to 80s.
Sussex Pockets 63s. to 74s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Dec. 30.—Notwithstanding that the delivery last week was seasonably large, viz., 2,196 casks, our market is in a very inactive state at the prices of Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 57s. per cwt. For forward delivery, next to nothing doing. Town Tallow, 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 5lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Casks.	32,924	17,827	34,741	47,590	50,924
51s. 6d.	45s. 0d.	42s. 9d.	38s. 3d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.
Price of Y. C. {					
to —s. 0d.	45s. 3d.	—s. 0d.	38s. 6d.	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.
Delivery last week ..	1,833	2,364	1,718	1,538	2,196
Do. from last June ..	53,211	58,706	60,328	56,576	56,390
Arrived last week ..	496	10,091	1,507	222	60
Do. from last June ..	67,572	68,424	67,436	78,393	83,670
Price of Town ..	53s. 0d.	49s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Dec. 30.—The imports of Wool into London last week was 57 bales from Germany, 5 from Madras, and 45 from France. The market for the raw staple is firm.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.—Scotch.—There is rather more inquiry for Laid Highland Wool; still the sales have not been large, at about the quotations. White Highland is in fair request. Crossed and Cheviot Laid Wools are still neglected, and very little doing in them.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0 to 9 9	
White Highland do.	11 6 to 12 6	
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ..	10 6 to 12 0	
Do. do., washed ..	11 6 to 13 0	
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ..	11 6 to 14 0	
Do. do., washed ..	14 6 to 18 6	
White Cheviot do.	24 0 to 28 0	

Imports for the week .. 263 bales.
Previously this year .. 12,849 bags.

Foreign.—The public sales of last week having cleared out the stocks pretty well, there has been in consequence less doing this week.

Imports for the week .. 393 bales.
Previously this year .. 60,983 bales.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

	At per load of 36 trusses.		
	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	48s. to 75s.	46s. to 76s.	48s. to 75s.
Clover Hay ...	60s. 80s.	60s. 80s.	60s. 82s.
Straw.....	21s. 26s.	21s. 27s.	21s. 25s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 33s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £42; Sperm £38 to £40, bagged £34; South Sea, £35 to £37 10s.; Seal, pale, £39 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £40 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6

METALS, LONDON, Dec. 30.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.		FOREIGN STEEL, &c.	
per ton.	s. d.	per ton.	s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London ..	5 7 6 to 5 10 0	Swedish keg 14 10 0 to 14 15 0	
Nail rods ..	6 0 0 to 6 10 0	Ditto faggot £15 0 0 to 15 5 0	
Hoops ..	7 0 0 to 7 10 0	ENGLISH COPPER, d	
Sheets, singles ..	7 15 0 to 8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts ..	per lb. 0 0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	14 15 0 to 5 0 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	81 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0 to 3 15 0		Tile ..	per ton 83 0 0
Do. Anthracite ..	3 10 0 to 3 15 0	Old copper, c. per lb. ..	0 0 8½
Pig, in Wales ..	3 6 3 to 3 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 to 2 10 0	South American, in bond ..	77 0 87 to 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash ..	2 5 0 to 2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD, g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0 to 3 10 0	Pig .. per ton ..	17 5 17 to 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0 to 4 10 0	Sheet ..	per lb. 18 0 18 to 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0 to 2 15 0	Red lead ..	per lb. 19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 to 3 15 0	White ditto ..	per lb. 20 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	Patent shot ..	per lb. 21 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD, A	
Rails ..	5 0 5 to 5 0 5	Spanish, in bond ..	16 0 0 to 17 0 0
Chairs ..	4 0 0 to 4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN, f	
FOREIGN IRON, b		Block, per cwt.	4 3
Swedish ..	11 10 0 to 12 0 0	Bar ..	per cwt. 4 4
OCND ..	17 10 0 to 0 0 0	Refined ..	per cwt. 4 9
PSI ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN, A	
Gourieff ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	Banca ..	per lb. 4 4 to 5 0
Archangel ..	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	Straits ..	per lb. 4 4 to 4 0
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.		TIN PLATES, i	
		1C Coke, per box ..	1 7 6 to 1 8 0
		1C Charcoal ..	1 12 6 to 1 13 0
		1X ditto ..	1 19 0 to 1 19 0
		SPELTER, m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton ..	16 10 0 to 16 10 0
		Do. to arrive ..	16 10 0 to 16 10 0
		ZINC, n	
		English sheet, per ton ..	22 0 0 to 22 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. ..	0 3 9 to 0 3 9

COAL MARKET, Monday, Dec. 30.
Stewart's, 17s. 0d.; Hutton's, 17s. 0d.; Braddell's, 16s. 6d.; Kellie, 16s. 6d.; Richmond, 16s. 0d.; Eden, 15s. 9d.; Adelaide's, 16s. 6d.; R. Hutton, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 0d.; Blimont, 16s. 0d. An exceedingly heavy market, and the factors refuse to give way. Very few sales realized.

Fresh arrivals, 96; left from last day, 210. Total, 336.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.
The private contract market, as customary on the last day of the year, has been very inactive. A small parcel of native Ceylon coffee is reported sold at 57s.; the general quotation 15s. 6d. to 57s.

COTTON.—About 700 bales sold at a slight decline.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WATER CURE.

DR. WILSON, of MALVERN, at the request of a large circle of Patients, will continue to visit London the first Tuesday in every Month, and may be consulted, January 7th, at Hathaway's Hotel, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, from 10 till 4; his colleague, DR. STUMMES, superintending the Establishment during his absence.
Homoeopathic Patients may also consult Dr. Wilson, as to those domestic Water Cure processes that are combined with so much efficacy with Homoeopathic treatment.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Just Published, the Second Edition of the

REV. J. P. MURSELL'S LETTER "On PAPAL AGGRESSION." Price 3s. per 100.
London: B. L. GREEN, Paternoster-row. Leicester: R. JACKSON, Market-street.

This day is published, price 6d.,

A REVIEW of the YEAR 1850, and a Glance at the last Half-Century. A Discourse, by J. MORRIS, Holloway, Author of "Christ the Spirit of Christianity," &c. &c.
Now ready, cloth, lettered, price 2s.

THE CORE OF CREEDS; or, St. Peter's Keys.
By the Rev. D. THOMAS, Stockwell.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d. cloth lettered,

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND for 1850, Vol. III.
A Monthly Magazine, to aid and encourage those Mothers who have little time to read, and little money to spend on Books.
Edited by ANN JANE.
Published Monthly, Price One Penny.
WARD and Co., Paternoster-row.

SERMONS (100) appear in THE PULPIT, Vol. LVIII. (or Vol. II. for 1850), price 8s. 6d. SERMONS (151), by Rev. H. MELVILLE, 3 vols., 20s. 94 SERMONS by Rev. J. PARSONS, with 63 others, 2 vols., 20s.; 77 by Rev. W. JAY, with 69 others, 2 vols., 20s.; 116 by Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOW, with 162 others, 3 vols., 30s.; 162 by Rev. J. H. EVANS, 4 vols., 16s.; 123 by Rev. J. INCH, 3 vols., 12s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION FOR ALL NATIONS, a Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. FLECKER. Price 1d.

ROBESON, back of Apothecaries' Hall.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

HEAD OFFICE—36, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
LONDON OFFICE—61A, MOORGATE-STREET.

Physician. JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq., M.D., 42, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square.
Solicitor. CHARLES LEVER, Esq., 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE, being a MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, in which the WHOLE PROFITS are allocated amongst the Policy-holders every THREE YEARS, provides every advantage to the Assured which it is possible for any Life Assurance Institution to afford. Accordingly, Policies effected in the year 1833 have obtained a BONUS of about FORTY-THREE per Cent. on the SUM ASSURED; those effected in 1833, FORTY per Cent.; those in 1834, THIRTY-EIGHT per Cent.; and Policies of subsequent years in proportion.

The PROFITS or BONUSES may, in the option of the Assured, be applied thus:—

- 1st. They are ADDED TO THE SUM ASSURED.
- 2nd. They may be COMMUTED INTO A PRESENT PAYMENT; or,
- 3rd. They may be APPLIED IN REDUCTION OF THE FUTURE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

The following is a View of the Progress of the Society down to 1st March, 1850.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1832 ..	£67,200	£2,032	£1,898
Do. 1838 ..	824,375	30,208	71,191
Do. 1844 ..	1,919,292	68,930	263,719
Do. 1850 ..	3,366,354	120,978	572,817

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal may be had (free) on application at the Society's Office, 61A, Moorgate-street, City.
WILLIAM COOK, Agent.

MEDICAL REFEREES PAID by the SOCIETY.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 23, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 23, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous.

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS. The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any

man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1813."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the Nottingham Review, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"**IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.**—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbatic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbatic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbatic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d. and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Waltham; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbery, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times, by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; Retail, by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

RECENT AND IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS FRANCIS,
Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.
Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire,
March 20, 1850.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thos. Keating, Esq. W. J. TRIGO.

79, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY still continues to devote his attention exclusively to the treatment of this alarming complaint, and has never failed in effecting a cure. His remedy is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the kingdom, with full instructions, on receipt of six shillings in postage-stamps; or, post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road office.

Address—Henry Guthrey, Surgeon, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At home for consultation daily, from 11 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 7, evenings; Sundays excepted.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been presented to Dr. G. as trophies of the success of his remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

"I am thankful for my restoration to health and comfort, by your beautiful cure of my double rupture."—Mrs. Barrett.

"As you were kind enough to show me your museum of old trusses, when I called on you, I think it nothing but fair I should send you mine to add to the number, as it is now useless to me; I have not worn it since I used your remedy five months ago."—John Clarke, Risely, Beds.

1st MAIDEN and 1st MARRIED LIFE of MARY POWELL, afterwards MISTRESS MILTON.

Now first imprinted in one small Booke. Price 7s. 6d., in fancy Antique Binding.

"This littell Booke containeth y^e pleasaunt & profittable Journall kept by y^e first Wyfe of John Milton; it truthfully reciteth her loving Courtship, her unhappie Marriage, her Departure from her Husband's Home, and her Return and perfecte Reconcilement."

London:—HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them Sound and Painless, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a true theory of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not destroy the nerve, but by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions instant case is obtained, and a lasting cure follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

"Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 28th, 1850.

"Sir,—In a front tooth which I expected daily to lose I applied a plug of 'Brande's Enamel' several months ago, and from that time I have neither received the slightest pain nor experienced the least difficulty in masticating with that tooth, but it still remains a firm, painless, and useful tooth. Your enamel is worthy of recommendation."

"To Mr. J. Willis." "Yours truly," "GEO. SMITHURST."

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medical Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above) and you will ensure the genuine article by return of post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.,

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking grayness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

"Know thyself!—all wisdom centres here."—POPE.

THOUSANDS have sent most gratifying Testimonials to the ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST, who continues to give those graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting, which have given so much astonishment, delight, and instruction. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of knowing their true character, tastes, talents, and qualifications, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, mentioning sex and age, or supposed age, of the writer, and enclosing fourteen uncut postage stamps, to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive a graphic, minute, and interesting-written delineation of what the writer really is, and for what pursuits qualified.

"All my friends say your portraiture is amazingly correct."—Miss H. P., Leeds.

The following testimonial has just been received from an eminent phrenologist:—"I consider your delineation of character a perfect masterpiece. Had you been a phrenologist, and examined his head, it could not have been more accurate."

All persons wishing to test the value of the science, or to ascertain the character of any person privately, are requested to try Miss Graham's unerring system.

Just Published,

THE CHOICE of a WIFE. By ELLEN

GRAHAM. Addressed, as a matter of course, to Gentlemen, although it contains much that is instructive to Ladies. Price 1s.; sent post free, on receipt of Fourteen Postage Stamps, by Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

Attempt to Suppress the Working Man's Family Bible.

EVERY effort has been made by interested parties to prevent the publication of this valuable work

—but in vain.

I am determined that no tribunal, however exalted, shall be allowed to stand in my way in the getting out of cheap editions of the Scriptures for the benefit of the industrial classes; and notwithstanding the decision given in the Supreme Court to forward this attempt to stop the publication of "THE WORKING MAN'S FAMILY BIBLE," I rejoice in being able to announce that my arrangements are already all but completed for carrying out this great enterprise.

New Notes for the centre columns, equal, if not superior, to those which, by a mere lawyer's quibble, have been wrested from me, are already in progress of being substituted; and a Specimen Sheet, and also a bound-up Specimen Volume, will be immediately got ready, and submitted for the approval of the thousands who have given their Orders for the Work, so that they will be able to judge for themselves of my ability to produce what I promised them; and I with confidence tell them, in this they will not be disappointed. The Notes at the bottom of the page remain as before.

The enemies of cheap Bible circulation must be taught the unwelcome lesson, that although armed with the powers of the law to aid them onward in their unworthy attempts to crush a Work upon which I have expended so much money, and bestowed so much labour, that I can hurl defiance in their face, and tell them that to publish this Bible I am determined; and that "although conquered I am not subdued," for the Bible will appear under even more favourable auspices than I at first promised.

I have to crave the indulgence of my friends for the short additional time that will, in consequence of this unlooked-for obstacle starting up, be necessary for getting ready so large an edition of the work as is already subscribed for; but they may rest assured that not a day will be lost in its preparation and pushing it onwards to completion.

As the reports of the case do not bring out the gist of it, nor state the facts fairly, I think it but right to explain to my supporters the circumstances connected with the transaction.

The stereotype plates of the Bible from which I print were originally the property of Fullarton and Co. They were sold by them to Dr. Thomson, and ultimately exposed to public sale along with the effects of the Company, and thus they then passed into my hands and became my property. They were sold at a public sale, without any restriction or reservation whatever as to the future mode of publishing from these plates, and were bought by me in this way, determined to make the work really useful, and for the express purpose of bringing out the Portable Folio Family Bible.

Fullarton and Co., with the view of preventing me bringing out this very cheap book, threatened to apply for an interdict, on the spurious plea of copyright in the centre notes. They however, evidently waiting until I had gone so far as to incur a ruinous expense in the preparation of the work, would not proceed in having the question tried until I forced them to do so. The result has proved the wisdom of my course, although, I believe, had a jury of the trade been called to pronounce upon it, the verdict would have been in my favour. What I have to complain of most is, the disingenuousness of Fullarton sitting at the head of the table, as one of the judges of the sale, sanctioning by his presence the proceedings of the sale, knowing all the while that restrictions on the publishing did exist, and never once guarding the purchaser from falling into so great a mistake as supposing, as I did, that I bought the plates to print from them, and not, as the Lord Justice Clerk has decided, merely to be looked at, or used as so much old metal. I ask any man of upright and honourable principle to say what he thinks of such a transaction!

The whole secret of the matter is, that I have given mortal offence by exposing those obtrusive canvassers (of whom Fullarton is an employer) who prowl about and prey upon the working man, by making him pay three or four prices for every book they get forced upon him; and further, by my publishing a book at a rate so very cheap as I have resolved to do the Portable Folio Family Bible, that it may be brought within the reach of the humblest in the land.

W. R. M'PHUN,

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,
84, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholera are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 5 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London, Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE the LONDON DOCKS.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD, FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

A LIGHT NUTRITIOUS DIET, SUITABLE FOR BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, SUPPERS, &c. &c., and may be used for Puddings, Custards, Biscuits, or ordinary purposes; recipes accompany each tin.

Prepared and sold by A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London, whose signature to each Packet is necessary to ensure its being genuine; price 1s. per pound.

This pure foreign vegetable production is strongly recommended by the faculty for its nutritious and restorative qualities, being light and easy of digestion, and free from the unpleasant flavour of the farinas now in general use, but containing equally as much nutriment. Invalids will find it a most delicious and restorative food; mothers, an indispensable adjunct to the nursery; and to persons suffering from loss of appetite, this superior food will prove invaluable. By its regular use, dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from indigestion, are entirely eradicated and prevented, so that the most delicate may partake with pleasure and benefit, for it imparts strength and energy to the most enfeebled constitution, invigorating the muscular and nervous system, and thereby completely establishing a healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

CHEMICAL TESTIMONIAL.

"I hereby certify, that the Farinaceous Food for Infants, Invalids and others, as sold by Mrs. Plumbe, of 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, is a perfectly pure vegetable product, agreeable to the palate, light on the stomach, easy of digestion, eminently wholesome and nutritive, and therefore deserving of general patronage and adoption, for the dietetic regimen of weakly children and convalescents.

"September 5th, 1850.
"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.
"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

PLUMBE'S SOUTH-SEA ARROW-ROOT.

A. S. PLUMBE begs to inform the Public, that she has just imported her winter stock of Arrow-root, and flatters herself that having had more than ten years' experience in the trade, during which period she has given it her constant attention, and made it her entire occupation, from her very large purchases, she is enabled to give a better article than is usually sold at the same price, and pledges herself to deliver it free from adulteration.

Agents may obtain particulars of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, Whitechapel, London; and may be had wholesale of

Messrs. ABBISS and CO., 60, Gracechurch-street, City.

AGENTS WANTED.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for every variety of single or double Rupture, the efficacy of which, in many thousands of cases, is too well known to need comment. It is applicable alike to male or female of any age, perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, inconvenience, or confinement; and will be sent free by post, with instructions, on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or a Post-office Order, payable at the General Post Office. Address, ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home for consultation daily from Ten till One, and Four till Eight (Sunday excepted).

A great number of trusses have been left behind by patients cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will be happy to give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

IMPORTANT AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

"We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirms the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia."—Medical Journal.

"Your remedy has cured my rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertions since, but there is no sign of its coming down."—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR INFANTS' RUPTURES

ATKINSON'S PRESERVATIVE has now been established nearly sixty years, and can be confidently recommended to both rich and poor as a perfectly safe and agreeable REMEDY FOR INFANTS. It is a pleasant and efficacious carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing, those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, flatulency, difficult teething, the thrush or frog, convulsions, rickets, &c.; it is an admirable assistant to Nature during the progress of the hooping cough, measles, the cow-pox or vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with the greatest safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial (!)—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic—but a veritable preservative of infants. Mothers would do well in always having this valuable medicine in the nursery. In short, whether the infant enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balm repose. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 6d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 14 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tee Spoons, per dozen...	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks " " "	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons " " "	30s.	56s.	62s.
Table Forks " " "	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons " " "	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto ditto	5s.	11s.	12s.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied

assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 3½-inch ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 9s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 50s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferrules, from 36s.; white bone Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair; black horn Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock of plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c., of the best quality, and at prices on that low scale for which this establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century.

Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY is literally the largest in the world, and, as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it. The money returned for every article not approved of.—39, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Newman-street, and No. 1, NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON. Established in Wells-street, A.D. 1820.

REGISTER AND ALL OTHER STOVES.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of REGISTER and other Stoves, besides being the largest in the world, is unequalled in novelty and variety of designs, and unsurpassed in excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, £9 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders, from £3 15s. to £6; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £9 15s. to £7 7s.; Fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester's and other Patented Radiating Stoves, and Kitchen Ranges equally low.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—The largest, as well as choicest, assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS, CAMPHIRE, ARGAND, and SOLAR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at W. S. BURTON'S, where all the reasonable novelties are now selling.

Palmer's Patent Candles (marked "Palmer"), 6½d. per lb.; English Camphine, in sealed cans, 3s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), and No. 1, Newman-street.

ESTABLISHED IN WELLS-STREET, 1820.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept. 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, 3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBE LOZENGES.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.

I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been six months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful servant,

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, LIEUT. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.

I am, your obedient servant,

F. R. BLAKE, LIEUT. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

Country Gentleman Office, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels three years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,

G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF DRESS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

SAMUEL BROTHERS,

MERCHANT TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, AND WOOLLEN-DRAPERS,

No. 29, LUDGATE-HILL, ONE DOOR FROM THE OLD BAILEY.

HAS long been known and famed throughout the great Metropolis and Kingdom as the only House in which the best articles, the most unparalleled varieties, and the most assiduous attention, combined with style and economy, could be secured. A reputation well founded, and equally well sustained in all these respects, has so immensely increased the requirements of their Establishment that Messrs. SAMUEL BROTHERS have been compelled to rebuild their premises on a scale suitable to the extended patronage bestowed on them; and on re-opening their Establishment they can confidently assert that, as heretofore, no pains shall be spared in deserving and securing the renewed confidence of their patrons.

THE SHOW-ROOMS

Afford the most sumptuous display in every variety of Saxony, West of England Cloths, Beavers, Witneys, Kerseys, Doeskins, Cassimeres, English and Foreign Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c., ever collected in one establishment, and being bought of the first manufacturers for cash, cannot fail of meeting the approval of a discerning public. Samuel Brothers' original system of charging separately for material and making, which has given such unqualified satisfaction, will be continued as heretofore. Gentlemen must bear in mind every material is marked in plain figures the price per yard.

The following is an exemplification of the system:—

For a coat, 1½ superfine cloth, 12s. per yard, material costs £1 1s.; making and trimmings, £1—cost complete . . . £2 1 0
For a vest, 1 superfine cassimere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material cost 4s. 1d.; making and trimmings 6s. 6d.—vest complete . . . 0 10 7
For a pair of trousers, 2½ superfine cassimere, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs 13s. 1d.; making and trimmings 6s. 6d.—trousers complete . . . 0 10 7

Suit complete . . . £3 11 24

IN THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

Everything that capital, taste, skill, and the knowledge of the first markets can command, will be found:—

Balmorals, vicuna, goat's hair, guanico, and every new material for winter-over-coats, &c.
Pilot coats, from . . . £0 12 0
Irish frieze wrappers . . . 1 0 0
Russian beavers . . . 1 10 0

Fur beavers . . . £1 15
Saxony cloth paletots . . . 1 1 0
Drab box driving coat . . . 2 5 0
Saxony waterproof beaver, lined throughout silk, quilted, &c. . . 3 3 0

THE DOUBLE COAT, WHICH CAN BE WORN EITHER SIDE, THE GREATEST NOVELTY EVER PRODUCED, £3 5s.

Superior cloth dress coats . . . £1 0 0 to £1 10 0
Saxony ditto . . . 1 13 0 " 2 2 0
Frock coats, silk facings, &c., 3s. extra
The Oxonian, or business coat . . . 0 12 0 " 0 18 0
Vests in endless variety. Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice.

Ladies' riding habits, court dresses, naval and military uniforms, liveries, &c., 40 per cent. lower than usually charged for the same quality. Patterns, table of prices, plate of fashions, guide to self-measurement, and schedule for those requiring naval, military, or emigrant's outfits, are sent all parts of the kingdom free.

Remember the address—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

CARPETS.—BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.—

These goods are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to the Trade and the Public on the following grounds. THEY ARE WOVEN BY STEAM POWER, and are therefore MORE FIRMLY made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have THE SAME GOOD QUALITY OF WORSTED THROUGHOUT, whereas, in the Common Brussels, the dark colours are generally made of an inferior worsted. THEY ARE PRINTED BY A PATENT PROCESS, and by patent machinery, and THE COLOURS ARE MORE DURABLE, and will stand more severe tests than those of any other description of Carpet.

The patent printing admits of AN ALMOST UNLIMITED VARIETY OF SHADES OR COLOURS; the Patterns are therefore more elaborate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price ABOUT 20 PER CENT. BELOW THAT OF GOODS OF EQUAL QUALITY made in the ordinary mode. IN QUALITY, IN PATTERN, IN VARIETY OF COLOURS, and in price, the PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS OFFER GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC.

WHOLESALE, 20, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, LONDON; 22, NEW BROWN-STREET, MANCHESTER.

BRIGHT'S SPLENDID PATENT

TAPESTRY for CURTAINS, PORTIERES, &c.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, No. 4, REGENT-STREET, opposite Howell and James, have a large variety of the above material. It hangs gracefully, and is most durable for the above purposes; the price extremely moderate. Also, a large stock of the PATENT POWER-LOOM CARPETS, colours warranted perfectly fast, and can be offered at 20 per cent. less than Brussels of the same quality. These Goods have been highly approved of by all who have purchased them.

BRUSSELS and other Carpeting, DAMASKS, CHINTZES, TURKEY CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTH, &c.

and W. STURGE, COAL MERCHANTS, BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY ROAD.

COALS, 23s. per ton, Screened.
8, in answer to numerous inquiries, inform their the Public, that there are no SUNDERLAND or COALS coming into LONDON by RAILWAY, until those brought by that mode of conveyance are of superior QUALITY.

W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.

THESE CARPETS, MANUFACTURED BY

BRIGHT and Co., have now stood the test of time and wear; and in EXCELLENCE OF MANUFACTURE, in VARIETY OF PATTERN, and in BRILLIANCY and DURABILITY OF COLOURS, they fully warrant all that has been said in their favour.

Notwithstanding this, parties interested in preventing the introduction of any new fabric, are, as usual, unscrupulous enough to detract from the merits of inventions which offer solid advantages to the public.

BRIGHT and CO.'S POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS can be offered 20 PER CENT. lower than any other goods of equal quality; and we can assure the public that we have laid down upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND yards of them without a single complaint.

LUCK, KENT, AND CUMMING,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
4, REGENT-STREET,
Opposite HOWELL and JAMES.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages, price 4s., by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS, for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in PORCELAIN ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal FIBRE which encircles the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural AROMA of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees.

SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS, ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of a Fourteen Years' Asthmatic Cough.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. Geo. H. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

Cures of Consumption in Newcastle.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.

13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. J. MAWSON.
They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,

DA SILVA AND CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY AFERIENT AND

ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many Medicine Vendors when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES attempt to sell "Pills," "Wafers," and other preparations under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The Public is therefore cautioned that the only genuine has the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" in white letters on a red ground printed in the Government Stamp outside each box.

NEARLY 1000 SHARES ISSUED,
AND £30,000 ADVANCED!
IN THE FIRST SOCIETY.

WEST-LONDON DISSENTERS' AND GENERAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, No. 2.

Held at Tottenham-court Chapel School, Tottenham-court-road.
Established pursuant to Act of Parliament, 6 and 7
Wm. 4th, cap. 33.

SHARES, £120.—MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s.—ENTRANCE FEE,
5s. 6d. PER SHARE.

NO REDEMPTION FEES. NO FINE ON WITHDRAWAL.
FIXED LAW CHARGES. NO STAMPS ON MORTGAGES.

£1,000

WILL BE SUBMITTED AT THE FIRST SUB-
SCRIPTION MEETING.

Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, Tottenham-court-road.
Rev. W. H. ELLIOTT, Tottenham-court-road.

TRUSTEES.

E. Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly.
W. Howse, Esq., 18, Titchborne-street, St. James's.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. Allwright, 55, Rath-
bone-place.
" M. Bayfield, 2, Upper
Gloucester-street, Clerk-
enwell.
" James Coxeter, 28, Graf-
ton-street East.
" G. J. Chessman, 15, Lit-
tle Newport-street.
" D. Elliott, 3, Portman-
place, Edgware-road.
" James Fowell, Barlow-
street, Marylebone.
" William Green, 26, Vic-
toria-terrace, Barrow-
hill-road, St. John's
Wood.
" James Hewitt, 65 and 66,
Tottenham-court-road.

Mr. J. T. Hemmens, 16, Brook-
street.
" James Hona, Charles-
street, Middlesex Hos-
pital.
" George Jackson, 11, Platt-
terrace, St. Pancras.
" Edwin Mosley, 30, Hyde-
street, Bloomsbury.
" Edward Penton, 98, Char-
lotte-street, Fitzroy-
square.
" John Rahles, 332, Oxford-
street.
" William Richardson, 10,
Georgiana-street, Cam-
den Town.
" Thomas Savage, 213, Tot-
tenham-court-road.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Bayfield, 9, Upper Gloucester-street,
Clerkenwell.

TREASURER.—Mr. Hewitt, 65, Tottenham-court-road.

BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank—Marylebone Branch.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Finch and Shepherd, 24, Moorgate-st.

SURVEYOR.—John Tarring, Esq., 23, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Joseph Holcombe, 3, Oldham-place, Bagnigge-wells-road,
near Exmouth-street.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION MEETING

Will be held in TOTTENHAM-COURT CHAPEL SCHOOL-
ROOM, Tottenham-court-road, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th,
1851, from 7 to 9, to issue Shares and answer inquiries. £1000
will be sold at half-past 8.

Attendance will be given every Friday evening, at Tottenham-
court Chapel School-Room, Tottenham-court-road, from 8 to 9
o'clock, to allot shares and answer inquiries. Shares may also
be obtained of any of the Directors or Secretary.

J. I. HOLCOMBE, Secretary.

KENT MUTUAL AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established 1844.

RESERVED FUND, £30,000.

OFFICES, 6, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

(Removed from Rochester.)

With Agencies in England, Scotland, and Wales.

DIRECTORS.—

Isaac Belsey, Esq., Rochester.
W. Bartholomew, Esq., Roches-
ter.
R. H. Bullock, Esq., High
Holborn, and Maida-hill.
J. F. Chittenden, Esq., Faver-
sham.
J. S. Cobb, Esq., Strood.
N. Crouch, Esq., 16, Chancery-
lane.
F. Flint, Esq., Canterbury.
D. French, Esq., Coal Exchange
and Chatham.
J. N. Furze, Esq., Brewery,
Whitechapel, and St. Mary
Abbot's Terrace, Kensington.
E. George, M.D., Sandgate.
J. Harmer, Esq., Ingress Ab-
bey, Greenwich.
G. Harrison, Esq., Harleyford-
place, Kennington.

TREASURER.

JAMES HAMMER, Esq., Ingress Abbey, Greenhithe.

SOLICITOR.

ADAM RIVERS STEELE, Esq., 1, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

SURVEYOR.

ROBERT DAVISON, Esq., 33, Mark-lane, and Tudor House,
Shacklewell.

SECRETARY.

EDWIN STACE BURR, Esq.

The principle of this office is to secure a sufficient capital (for
which a fixed rate of interest is paid, and charged as a working
expense), and every three years to divide the profits among all
insured. This office was the first established on this principle
for Great Britain.

"The Mutual System is the only one which the public at large
are concerned to support."—Chambers.

The KENT MUTUAL is founded on the experience of a local
office that receives £30,000 per annum, £5,000 of which covers
losses and expenses, £5,000 is added to the reserved fund, and
the remaining £10,000 is returned to the insured.

One of the leading features is, that the insured are not per-
sonally liable.

Agents throughout the kingdom.

Policies transferred free of expense.

Christmas renewals are now due.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE CONSIDERED and
ILLUSTRATED. By Rev. CHARLES HARRIS, of Ilke-
ston. CONTENTS:—I. The Existence of God.—II. The Provi-
dence of God.—III. The Wisdom of Providence.—IV. The
Goodness of Providence.—V. The Equity of Providence.—VI.
The Mystery of Providence.—VII. The Uncontrollableness of
Providence.—VIII. Providence Overruling Accidental Events.
—IX. Providence Operating by Simple Means.—X. Providence
Fulfilling Prophecy.—XI. Providence Effecting Conversion.—
XII. Providence Answering Prayer.—XIII. Providence Inter-
posing in Extremity.—XIV. Concluding Observations.

Second Series, just published, in demy 12mo, cloth, 2s.; or in
neat cover, 1s. 6d.

ANECDOTES, MORAL and RELIGIOUS.
Alphabetically Arranged; Interspersed with Similes,
Proverbs, &c. By MATTHEW DENTON.

London: WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

TO JOURNEYMEN GROCERS.

WANTED, two YOUNG MEN of good busi-
ness habits for the counter department.

Also, two respectable YOUTHS as APPRENTICES. Every
attention will be paid to their moral conduct, and domestic com-
fort, as well as their acquirement of thorough business habits.
Apply to Messrs. Swindell and Jeffery, Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Tallow Chandlers, Southgate; and Old Market,
Hullfax.

IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIAN PARENTS.

On January 1st, 1851 (Monthly, price 2d.).

**THE FAMILY SUNDAY BOOK; a Plea-
sant Page for Sabbath Hours.** By the Author of "Plea-
sant Pages." Specimens may be had of the Publishers, gratis.

Also, Monthly, 6d.; Weekly, 1d.

PLEASANT PAGES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
A Journal of Home Education on the "Infant School"
System.

London: Houlston and Stoneman. Edinburgh: Mensies.
Dublin: J. Robertson; and all Booksellers.

Just published, price One Shilling.

**AN APPEAL to the REASON and CON-
SCIENCE of the CATHOLICS:** the Substance of a Lec-
ture delivered at the New Lecture Hall, Richmond, Friday,
29th of November, 1850, by EVAN DAYLES.

Richmond: F. H. Wall, 1, Castle-terrace; and Simpkin,
Marshall, and Co., London.

THE HERALD OF PEACE.

(New Series, demy quarto.)

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, being the Official Organ of
the PEACE SOCIETY.

Price 3d., stamped for post 4d.

The Number for January contains the following Articles:—

The Posture of France—Governments afraid of their own
Standing Armies.
The Contemporary Press.
Military Logic—Mr. Cobden and Sir Thos. Hastings.
Universal Peace Anthem.
Much Ado about Nothing—The late Arming in Germany.
Operations of the Peace Society.
Conference of the Friends of Peace.
Lectures at the Hall of Commerce.
Rumoured Increase of the Army.
Great Peace Demonstration at Birmingham.

Published at the Office of the Peace Society, No. 13, New
Broad-street; and by Messrs. Thomas Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-
row, London.

This day, in foolscap 4to, cloth, price 10s. 6d., and in monthly
parts, price 1s., dedicated, by special permission, to the Lord
Bishop of St. David's.

**THE CHRONOLOGICAL NEW TESTA-
MENT,** in which the Text of the AUTHORIZED VER-
SION is newly divided into Paragraphs and Sections, with the
Dates and Places of Transactions marked, the Marginal Render-
ings of the Translators, many Illustrative Parallel Passages
printed at length, brief Introductions to each Book, and a
running Analysis of the Epistles.

ROBERT B. BLACKADER, 13, Paternoster-row; and sold by
SAMUEL BAGSTER and SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

A WORK FOR THE TIMES.

**THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND
COURT OF ROME;** from the Establishment of Chris-
tianity under Constantine, to the present Time. A New Edition,
enlarged and corrected. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONOGHUE,
A.M. Two Volumes, Price 10s.

"It is a valuable digest of most important information, on a
topic which is every day exciting the serious and prayerful
attention of all classes of the reformed community. We most
cordially wish unbounded success to the undertaking."—*Wesleyan
Methodist Magazine*.

"We do not remember any other work which contains so con-
densed and complete a history of Romanism; it is desirable that
a copy of it should be in the Library of every Sabbath School,
and that it should have a very extensive circulation."—*Wesleyan
Association Magazine*.

"We are rejoiced to see the multiplication of books and pam-
phlets illustrative of the true character of Popery, at a time
when such extensive and insidious efforts to mask over the
lineaments of its hideous countenance are in constant progress.
The work now before us is very valuable in this respect.
Averredly a compilation, having utility rather than originality
for its object, it embraces a comprehensive and well-digested
narrative of the Romish Church. We feel warranted in cordially
commending the work to the favourable attention of our
readers."—*Watchman*.

"The corruption of Christianity on its union with the state
under Constantine, the introduction of clerical celibacy, of
Monachism, and all the long train of corrupt usages and unsound
doctrines, and the long succession of crafty and tyrannical
assumptions which led to the full establishment of the papal
power as it existed in the year 606, are narrated with great per-
spicuity, truthfulness, and impartiality.—The historian has done
well, and has furnished a highly acceptable narrative, and one
that will, if received as it deserves, be extensively read."—*Wesleyan*.

"We heartily recommend the work, as containing, in a small
compass, and at a small cost, a clear and comprehensive digest
of the evils of popery, which should have a place in every family,
circle, and Sunday-school library, where more voluminous and
expensive histories of the papal proceedings cannot be obtained."
—*Bible Christian Magazine*.

"A work like this should be extensively circulated."—*Uni-
verse*.

"A systematic work on the subject of Popery. We cordially
commend it."—*Christian Witness*.

"The author has rendered essential service to the cause of
Protestantism."—*Methodist New Connection Mag.*

"Powerful weapons for the battle with Popery—a laborious
compendium of important facts."—*Nonconformist*.

"Its Chronological Table of the Popes, with the principal con-
temporary sovereigns of Europe, and its account of the Eighteen
General Councils, give it an additional value."—*Evangelical
Christendom*.

"There is an immense mass of reading in these two volumes,
which embrace the leading features in the history of the Church
of Rome from the establishment of Christianity under Constani-
tine to the present time."—*Leicestershire Mercury*.

"These volumes fairly and accurately, and in a popular man-
ner, describe the rise, and progress, and decline of the ungodly
power to which we have been adverting in the foregoing re-
marks. We have read the work, and must say that we know no
work treating of the same subject, at once so cheap and so well
calculated for general circulation. We heartily recommend it,
and greatly wish that our readers, and all Protestant readers,
would procure these and similar volumes, and make themselves
well acquainted with this singularly painful but interesting and
instructive history of the papacy."—*Protestant World*.

J. Thorne, Shebbear, Devon; Partridge and Oakley, London.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both
in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully
established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other
material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of
most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—
W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10,
Royal Exchange; and 75, Cheapside.

FREE and CHEAP BIBLE CIRCULATION.

"I wish that every child in my dominions had a Bible."—
George III.

"How glorious to give every foreigner a Bible at the Great
Exhibition."—*Dr. Cumming*.

"No man imbued with Bible knowledge can remain a Papist."
—*Bishop of London*.

"The Bible alone is the religion of Protestants."—*Chillingworth*.

This heavenly weapon, "the sword of the Spirit," approved
of Christ and destructive of Antichrist, is now both cheap and
free; not a third of its former price, and ten times more gene-
rally circulated. What may be expected, by the blessing of
God, from this great fact! Thanks to the Rev. Dr. Adam
Thomson, of Coldstream, "whom all must admit to have been
mainly instrumental" in effecting it; so writes the Secretary of
the British and Foreign Bible Society. But he sacrificed his all
in the work. The following contributions have been received in
London towards a FUND for Dr. THOMSON'S RELIEF, and
as a testimonial of the Church's sympathy and gratitude.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Anderson, A., Esq.,	1	0	0	Leavers, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0
Newcastle	1	0	0	Lindsay, Ch., Esq.,	1	0	0
Archer, Rev. Dr.,	2	0	0	Marshall, M., Esq.,	1	0	0
Ashton, Rev. R.,	1	0	0	Miller, J. S., Esq.,	1	0	0
Avelling, Rev. Mr.,	1	0	0	Morley, S., Esq.,	5	0	0
Barrett, Ed., Esq.,	2	0	0	M. S.,	5	0	0
Bibbins, Miss	2	0	0	Murray, T., Esq.,	1	0	0
Binney, R. V. Thos.,	1	0	0	Newcome, —, Esq.,	1	0	0
Brand, James, Esq.,	5	0	0	Olding, Miss	1	0	0
Brankston, M., Esq.,	1	0	0	Olney, —, Esq.,	1	0	0
Brewin, Mrs.,	1	0	0	Paynter, Mrs.,	2	0	0
Broadfoot, Mrs.,	1	0	0	Peasey, H., Esq.,	1	0	0
Brogden, T., Esq.,	1	0	0	Petrie, John, Esq.,	2	0	0
Bull, S., Esq.,	1	0	0	Peto, S. M., Esq., M.P.,	5	0	0
Burder, Rev. Dr.,	2	0	0	Piper, T. K., Esq.,	1	0	0
Burton, Mrs., Misses,	5	0	0	Pirie, Sir John	5	0	0
and Travers, Esq.,	per Rev. J. Burnet,			Polard, G., Esq.,	1	0	0
Camberwell	4	1	0	Post, Jacob, Esq.,	2	0	0
Campbell, Rev. Dr.,	2	0	0	Pratt, D., Esq.,	1	0	0
Carlie, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0	Procter, Joseph, Esq.,	1	0	0
Carter, J., Esq.,	1	0	0	Prout, Rev. Mr.,	1	0	0
Clayton, Rev. George	2	0	0	Rawlings, D., Esq.,	2	0	0
Cobden, R., Esq., M.P.,	3	0	0	Reed, Rev. Dr.,	5	0	0
Conquest, Dr., per				Richard, Rev. H.,	1	0	0
Patriot	3	0	0	Rideal, —, Esq.,	1	0	0
Copestake, S., Esq.,	2	0	0	Scrutton, Thos., Esq.,	1	0	0
Cox, Rev. Dr. and				Shepherd, J., Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs.	2	0	0	Sherman, Rev. Mr.,	5	0	0
Cunliffe, James, Esq.,	25	0	0	Smith, Seth, Esq.,	5	0	0
Curling, Joseph, Esq.,	1	0	0	Smith, J. Pye, D.D.,			
Davis, Rev. Mr.,	1	0	0	F.R.S.,	2	0	0
Dodd, H., Esq.,	1	0	0	Smith, Eusebius, Esq.,	1	0	0
Dow, J. K., Esq.,	2	0	0	Stevenson, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0
Eckett, Rev. Mr.,	2	0	0	Stevenson, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0
Finch, John, Esq.,	2	0	0	M.D., Edinburgh	1	0	0
Fletcher, Rev. Dr.,				Struthers, Wm., Esq.,	5	0	0
and Friends	20	0	0	Sutherland, Miss	2	0	0
Fowler, R. N., Esq.,	1	0	0	Swaine, Ed., Esq.,	5	0	0
Friend, A., per Rev. J.				Tassie, Wm., Esq.,	3	0	0
Waddington	1	0	0	Thomas, Miss	2	0	0
Friends at Craven Chapel, per				Thompson, E., Esq.,	1	0	0
Mr. Swaine				Thompson, Rev. Mr.,	1	0	0
A Friend	£1	0	0	Turner, Thomas, Esq.,	1	0	0
E. W. Anderson,				Tyler, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0
Esq.	1	1	0	Village Pastor, per			
A. M. Bidgood,				Banner	2	0	0
Esq.	1	0	0	Viney, J., Esq.,	1	0	0
George Wilson,				Volkmann, W., Esq.,	1	0	0
Esq.	1	1	0	Waddington, Rev. J.,	1	0	0
Mr. Cutting and				Webb, C. J., Esq., per			
Friends	1	13	5	Banner	2	0	0
Greig, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0	Webb, G. W., Esq.,	1	0	0
Groncock, R., Esq.,	3	0	0	Whittingham, G., Esq.,	1	0	0
Hall, G., Esq.,	1	0	0	Wilks, J., Esq., per			
Hankey, W. Ales,				Banner	5	0	0
Esq.	2	0	0	Wontner, T., Esq.,	1	0	0
Hanson, Joseph, Esq.,	1	0	0	Wright, Rev. A. J.,			
Harris, Rev. Dr.,	2	0	0	and Friends	5	0	0
Harris, G., Esq.,	1	0	0	Collection in Finsbury	15	2	0
Harvey, Wm., Esq.,	2	0	0	Chapel			
Harvey, Henry, Esq.,	1	0	0	Collection in New			
Harvey, J., Esq.,	1	0	0	Church-st. Chapel			
Hassall, John, Esq.,	5	0	0	(Dr. Burns's)	2	0	0
Hitecock, G., Esq.,	5	0	0	Collection in Wells-			
Hollier, R., Esq., and				street Chapel (Rev.			
Mrs.	2	0	0	R. Redpath's)	6	5	8
Honesty	5	0	0	Collection in Totten-			
Hopkins, Rice, Esq.,	1	0	0	ham-court-road Cha-			
Jackson, S. P., Esq.,	3	0	0	pel (Sunday-schools)	1	4	8
Jarrod, John, Esq.,	2	0	0	Collection in Union-			
Kennedy, Rev. John	1	0	0	street (Borough)			
Kingsbury, —, Esq.,	1	0	0	Sunday-school Com-			
Kirk, Wm., Esq.,	1	0	0	mittee	1	0	0
Laurie, Sir Peter	5	10	0	Subscriptions of 10s.			

Additional subscriptions will be thankfully received at the
Union Bank, 2, Princes-street, or any of its branches, to the
account of Sir Peter Laurie, Treasurer for the Fund; or by Ed.
Swaine, Esq., 185, Piccadilly; or the Rev. J. M. Whitley, (Scot-
tish Deputation,) 227, Regent-street.

London, December 23, 1850.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the First of January, 1851, was published, in Sixty-four pages, Octavo, price Sixpence,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Rev. G. B. BUBIER, Cambridge.
" G. W. CONDER, Leeds.
" F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., Hackney.
" B. H. COOPER, West Bromwich.
" Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, Christchurch.
" Rev. W. FORSTER, Kentish Town.
Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, Blackheath.
Rev. GEO. GILFILLAN, Dundee.
" A. HANNAY, Dundee.

Rev. JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.
" DANIEL KATTERNS, Hackney.
Dr. LANKESTER, London.
Rev. W. LEASK, Kennington.
" SAMUEL MARTIN, Westminster.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq.
H. R. ST. JOHN, Esq., London.
Rev. DAVID THOMAS, Stockwell.
Mr. B. B. WOODWARD, London.

And others, whom the Proprietor cannot at present announce.

The announcement of a New Monthly Religious Periodical will be deemed by the public to require a few words in explanation of the object proposed to be accomplished by it. There are already in the field several Religious Magazines—why add another to their number?

The proper answer to such an inquiry will, it is thought, be best furnished by describing the sphere which the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" is intended to fill, and the distinctive character which it will aspire to exhibit and sustain. For a long time past, the want has been felt, especially by the more advanced section of the Nonconformist body, of a magazine, which, firmly based upon those essential religious truths which are designated Evangelical, should combine, with a liberal discussion of them, higher literary merits than have usually been thought requisite to satisfy the taste of the public. An organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—of the divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention, and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication—is unquestionably much needed, as it is, to all appearance, greatly desired by the religious world in the present day. Such an organ it would perhaps be premature to promise that the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will be; but neither expense nor labour will be spared to make it such.

To the movement now in active progress for effecting an entire separation of the Church from the State, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will render its hearty aid, by steadily discussing, elucidating, and commending the leading principles of Nonconformity—by enforcing the duties, which arise out of the recognition of those principles—and by recording such information on what is being done to diffuse the knowledge of them as may be judged most interesting to those of its readers who desire the speedy emancipation of Christianity from the corrupting and controlling influences of the civil magistrate. Such Political subjects as it may discuss, and such Social and Economical questions as it may be deemed expedient to treat of in its pages, it will discuss freely, but without bitterness, on religious grounds, and with a religious spirit.

A List of Ministerial Removals, Settlements, Calls, &c., will be given in each number; together with such Ecclesiastical and Religious intelligence as may be considered to possess a general interest to the Christian world.

To vary and enliven the contents of the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR," and thus adapt it to the requirements of the intelligent family circle, it will contain Correspondence from abroad relating to the spread of Religion, and giving authentic information on Ecclesiastical and Social topics—interesting Biographies—Sketches of Character—Researches of Travellers—Moral Lessons—and reviews of the current Literature of the day.

For purposes of information, and convenience of Reference, the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will also contain a list of all the most important works in Religious and General Literature published in each month, with the number of volumes and price of each work attached.

A distinct department will be devoted to Youth; and all the details of the Magazine will be carefully adjusted with a view to meet the wants and the taste of Christian households.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

To whom all Communications for the Editor should be addressed.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

For Orphans under Eight years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in this Month. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from ten till four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, Hon. Secs.
THOS. W. AVELING.
JOHN HENRY CUZNER, Sub-Secretary.
Life Subscriptions, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. The votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.
Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Sub-Secretary. Office, 32, Poultry.

COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND CLASSICAL PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, JEWIN CRESCENT.

Conducted by the Rev. T. B. BARKER.

PUPILS RESPECTABLE—attention personal—terms moderate—the physical, moral, and intellectual advantages great and superior—the evils of a large public school avoided. References—the Parents of the Pupils, Ministers, Professors, and numerous friends of education. Examinations and inspections are invited. The Pupils re-assemble on MONDAY, 6th of JANUARY. Prospectuses may be had at the School, or by post.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH as an ARTICLED PUPIL is now wanted—a fine opening for a studious mind.
N.B. An Evening Class of Young Men is now formed (by solicitation), for the study of the Latin and Greek Languages.

SALISBURY.

MRS. J. W. TODD'S Establishment for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 20.

The course of Tuition pursued in this Seminary embraces, in all their departments, the French, Italian, German, and English Languages; Drawing, Painting, Botany and Music; together with the general range of Modern Polite Literature. Special attention is devoted to the culture of Domestic Habits, and no effort is spared to combine Pleasure with the pursuit of Knowledge—to render its acquisition a delight rather than a task—and, by developing the intellectual and moral powers, to form the mind to the exercise of independent thought and enlightened piety. Terms (including French), 25 and 30 guineas per annum.

References—R. Harris, Esq., M.P., Leicester; H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Aspley Pellatt, Esq., Staines; Mrs. C. L. Balfour, London; J. Purser, Esq., Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salisbury; the Revs. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton; T. Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Baptist Mission House; J. P. Murrell, Leicester; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; S. J. Davis, London; G. H. Davis, Bristol; T. Winter, Bristol; R. Keynes, Blandford.

IFULFORD FIELD HOUSE, NEAR YORK.

THE YOUNG LADIES of this Establishment are carefully instructed in every branch of a useful and ornamental education, under the direction of Mrs. HOWARTH, assisted by English and Foreign resident Governesses, and Masters of acknowledged ability. The Terms are medium, and the course of instruction includes the English, French, German, and Italian Languages; the Piano, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenics, Fancy Needlework, &c. The house is delightfully and healthily situated one mile from York, and has several acres of garden and pleasure grounds. Prospectuses and references will be sent on application.
There is a vacancy for a Parlour Boarder.

TO THE MANAGERS OF BRITISH SCHOOLS.

THE Authoress of the "Pearl of Days" and her Husband, who have been engaged in a School in Scotland, are WANTING IMMEDIATELY A SITUATION as MASTER and MISTRESS of a BRITISH SCHOOL. References are kindly permitted to Mr. OAKLEY, Paternoster-row, and the Rev. W. BROOK, 13, Gower-street, London.

PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

MILL-HILL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.
Established 1807.

THE SECOND SESSION for 1850 CLOSED on the 18th of DECEMBER.

THE FIRST SESSION for 1851 will COMMENCE on the 27th of JANUARY.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is invited to this Establishment, in which—

The Education is based on a careful classical training, but combines therewith full attention to all subjects needful to qualify for mercantile and professional life. A thorough education is given, up to the period when College studies or active pursuits suitably commence. Most strenuous and laudable efforts are now made to advance ministerial and popular education. In this Institution an equally necessary provision is made for an education suitable in these times for the due accomplishment of gentlemen, merchants, and professional men connected with the great body of Evangelical Dissenters.

The Examinations are Quarterly in the Classics, and Half-yearly in Mathematics, French, Arithmetic, and General Knowledge—all conducted by most competent scholars and teachers.

The entire Scholastic Discipline is confided to the Head Master, Thomas Priestley, Esq.; the Religious oversight of the whole establishment to the Chaplain, the Rev. S. S. England; and the Domestic department, in all its branches, to the House-keeper or Matron.

The locality is most healthy; diet, recreation, and comfort, are carefully provided for; and salutary discipline is in every respect watchfully maintained.

The Public Character of the Institution connects it with the orthodox Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist bodies. The governing constituency consists of Life Governors, eligible for election on payment of a donation of Twenty Guineas; or, in case of gentlemen educated in the School, Ten Guineas. The Committee of Management is annually chosen by the Life Governors. The property is in secure trust for the public purposes of the foundation; and, when it can be cleared of encumbrance, the entire profits of the School will be applied for the advancement of education and learning in connexion with the Institution, and, through it, with the religious bodies to which it belongs.

Already an Annual Prize of Twenty Guineas is awarded to the pupil who matriculates first in merit, with honours, in the University of London; and a Second Prize of Ten Guineas to the pupil who stands first in the list of "pass" matriculators. Forty-three Mill-hill Pupils have matriculated in this new Metropolitan University, and fifteen have graduated most honourably in its several faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts. The Mill-hill Grammar School has a public and growing reputation.

This School will be found to present first-rate advantages for the education of respectable youth, whatever may be their intended pursuits in life.

References for Inquiries:—The Chaplain, or Head Master, at the Institution; Thomas Piper, Esq., 173, Bishopsgate-street; and the following Ministers and Lay Gentlemen:—Rev. Thomas Binney, Saville-row, Walworth; Rev. George Clayton, Herne-hill, Dulwich; Rev. F. A. Cox, LL.D., D.D., Downs, Park-road, Clapton; Rev. J. C. Harrison, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; Rev. James Hill, Clapham; Rev. Robert Redpath, A.M., College-terrace, Camden-town; Rev. Joshua Russell, Blackheath-hill; Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., New College, St. John's Wood; Rev. John Stoughton, Kensington; Rev. John Yockney, Highbury-terrace, Robert Bousfield, Esq., 4, Newington-place, Kennington; Edward Burdett, Esq., Curriers'-hall, London-wall; T. M. Coombs, Esq., 14, Ludgate-street, City; Edward Edwards, Esq., 15, Abchurch-lane, King William-street; Mr. Alderman William Hunter, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park; George Jackson, Esq., 2, Billiter-court, Fenchurch-street; William Smith, Esq., Ph.D., LL.D., Upper Avenue-road, St. John's Wood; W. H. Warton, Esq., 24, Bucklersbury; J. B. White, Esq., 17, Millbank-street, Westminster.

WANTED, in a Grocery and Provision Establishment, a steady, active YOUNG MAN, of business-like habits. Unexceptionable credentials required, as to character, ability, &c.
Apply to J. H. Conway, Abergavenny.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE
National Reform Association.

Now ready, Ninety pages, price 6d., the
REFORMER'S ALMANACK
AND
POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK
For 1851.

THE great success of the "REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK" for 1850, (of which 10,000 copies were sold), and the testimony borne to its merits by Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., JOSEPH HUME, Esq., M.P., and other popular leaders, together with numerous organs of the public press, have induced the compilers to set before the Public the "REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR BOOK" for 1851. No exertion has been spared to make it, in point of correctness, and in the value and completeness of its information, well worthy of the patronage of the public.

It contains, in addition to the information common to all Almanacks:—A Record of Public Events in 1849-50—The Members of the New House of Commons, the number of their constituents, their political opinions and connexions, and their votes on questions of Reform—A List of the Ministry and their Salaries. THE SESSION OF 1850.—PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—The Franchise in Ireland—Ten Pound Franchise in Counties.—Compound Householders—The Ballot—The Charter. FINANCIAL REFORM.—The Budget—Mr. Cobden's Motion on National Expenditure—Voting of Supplies—Army and Navy Estimates—Civil and Miscellaneous Estimates—Reduction of Salaries—Duke of Cambridge's Family—Window Tax, &c., &c. ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM.—Admission of Jews to Parliament—Ecclesiastical Commission—Ecclesiastical Appeals Bill. COLONIAL REFORM.—South Australian Colonies Bill—Transportation—Ceylon—Ionian Islands. THE PROTECTIONISTS.—Transfer of Landed Property—The Malt Tax—Tenant Farmers and the Income-tax. MISCELLANEOUS.—County Courts—Capital Punishment—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—Metropolitan Intermarriage Bill—The Universities—Miscellaneous Particulars—Petitions, &c. REVIEW OF THE SESSION.—Number of Electors in Great Britain—Reduction of Official Salaries, and Notes on the Evidence of Committee—Reduction of Public Offices—National Expenditure of 1849-50.

Important articles on the FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT—THE CONSTITUENCIES of 1848-9 and 50—SELF-IMPOSED TAXATION—THE STATE CHURCH, &c., &c.

Also, abstracts of the following Acts of Parliament passed in 1850:—The New Stamp—County Courts, with a Table of Fees—Friendly Societies—Population—Australian Colonies—Small Tenements Rating—Ecclesiastical Commission—Benefices in Pluralty—Titles of Religious Congregations—Public Libraries—Parliamentary Voters (Ireland), &c.

POLITICAL and SOCIAL STATISTICS.—Importation of Corn, Decrease of Pauperism—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Acts of Parliament—Petitions—The Gazette—Railway Traffic—Diplomatic Salaries—Crime—Admission to Public Societies—Friendly Societies—Poisoning—Post-office—Window-Duty—Slave-trade and African Squadron—Cheapness of Food in 1850.

THE
"REFORMER'S ALMANACK AND POLITICAL YEAR BOOK"

is the best and cheapest of the kind, and contains a vast amount of all kinds of information for RADICAL REFORMERS.

The following are a few extracts of opinions on last year's Almanack:—

"It is brimful of information, and is certainly the best and cheapest sixpennyworth of political knowledge ever offered to the public. I wish a copy could find its way into every house and cottage in the kingdom."—R. Cobden, Esq. M.P.
"Full of facts and political information, that cannot be too widely disseminated."—Sir J. Walmsley, M.P.

London: ATLYOTT and JONES, Paternoster-row; and all Book-sellers in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

NEW WORKS

PUBLISHED BY W. & R. CHAMBERS.

Price 4s. 6d. cloth boards,

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.
Volume XIV.

In fancy-coloured boards, price 1s. 6d.

CHAMBERS'S PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE.
Volume VI.

CONTENTS:—No. 41. The Microscope and its Marvels.—42. Pre-Columbian Discovery of America.—43. Hermann: a Tale.—44. Public Libraries.—45. Australia and Van Diemen's Land.—46. The Lone Star: a Tale.—47. Religion of the Greeks.—48. Heyne: a Biography.

Price 2s. cloth boards,

FIRST GERMAN READING BOOK. With Notes in English. By CARL EDUARD AUB, Ph. D. German Master in the High School of Edinburgh.—Forming one of the volumes of the German Section of Chambers's Educational Course.

W. and R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh; W. S. ORR and Co., Amen Corner, London; D. CHAMBERS, Glasgow; J. M'GLASHAN, Dublin; and sold by all Booksellers.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
New Walk, Leicester.

MR. CARRYER has superior accommodations for a very limited number of Young Gentlemen as BOARDERS. Being anxious to secure the progress of those committed to his care, he desires to devote his constant PERSONAL attention to a select few, hoping thereby still to realize the success which his educational system and domestic arrangements have obtained.

Terms for Youths under 10 years of age, £25 per annum; above that age, £30.

References are kindly allowed by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Leicester; Rev. Dr. Acworth, and the Rev. F. Clowes, Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to Mr. E. Pewtress, 4, Ave Maria-lane, Ludgate-street, London.

HIGH SCHOOL, STONEGROVE, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

PRINCIPAL, JOHN MUNRO, LL.D.

SECOND MASTER, J. H. MACDONALD, M.A.

DR. MUNRO respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public, that he receives a limited number of Young Gentlemen, who are boarded and educated in the most liberal manner, and prepared either for the Universities or for commercial pursuits. The situation is delightful and highly salubrious, and the whole premises are of the most eligible description. The greatest attention is paid to the comfort and improvement of the Pupils. Terms moderate and inclusive. For prospectuses apply to Dr. Munro as above. The next session commences on Thursday, January 23rd, 1851.

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, — WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1851.